

What the New Deal Landslide Means

The Remarkable Vote of Confidence Won By the President Is Unprecedented in the History of Mid-Term Elections

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, the New Deal, and the Democratic Party won a sensational vote of confidence from the American people on Election Day, November 6. The more the returns are studied, the more obvious this fact appears.

As the extent of the landslide became apparent it called forth a barrage of big-caliber adjectives—"astounding," "historic," "unique."

"Unprecedented" was one of the mildest, and unprecedented the election certainly was. Hitherto, the party in power has lost seats in the House in every mid-term election. The average loss has been forty-nine. Republicans rejoiced in 1926 when the Coolidge Administration lost only nine seats in the House, and thereby set a record. This year, Democrats would have been delighted if they had lost no more than thirty. But, as a matter of fact, instead of losing, they gained, in the House, as in the Senate.

The Democrats have sixty seats in the Senate of the present Congress, while the Republicans have thirty-five and the Farmer-Laborites one. In the Senate of the next Congress, which was created on Election Day and will meet January 3, 1935, the Democrats will have sixty-nine seats, the Republicans twenty-five, the Progressives one and the Farmer-Laborites one. This assumes that Bronson Cutting, Republican, defeated Dennis Chavez, Democrat, in the Senatorial race in New Mexico, tho the outcome of that contest may remain in doubt until a final and official ballot-count is made.

Extent of Democratic Victory

In the House of the present Congress, the Democrats have 309 seats and the Republicans 113. In the House of the new Congress the Democrats will have 322 and the Republicans 103. This estimate gives victory to one Democratic candidate who may or may not prove to have won it when the votes are canvassed officially.

Thus the Democrats, who outnumber the Republicans by twenty-five in this old Senate, will outnumber them by forty-four in the new one. And thus the Democrats, who outnumber the Republicans by 196 in this old House, will outnumber them by 219 in the new one. No other mid-term election ever has produced anything like that for the majority party.



Acme

The President voted in the New Deal landslide

One must return to the special circumstances of Reconstruction Days following the Civil War to find any such one-sided dominance of Congress as the Democrats will exert next year, when they will have 72 per cent. of the voting strength in the Senate and 74 per cent. in the House.

While Theodore Roosevelt was President, the Republicans at one time controlled 66 per cent. of the voting strength in the Senate and 57 per cent. in the House.

Democrats made their best showing in Congress, previous to Franklin D. Roosevelt's time, during the Administration of Woodrow Wilson. They controlled 53 per cent. of the Senate's voting strength and 66 per cent. of the House's.

Both Theodore Roosevelt and Wilson had difficulty in controlling Congress, and some may interpret this as a bad omen.

On the other hand, the present Roosevelt had relatively little difficulty in controlling Congress during his first two years, even when the Democrats had 61 per cent. of the voting strength in the Senate and 72 per cent. in the House. This, therefore, may be interpreted as a good omen. The only fair conclusion seems to be that one-sided Congresses sometimes, but not always, mean balky Congresses.

A summary of election results for the House and Senate only begins the astonishing story of what happened on November 6.

The rout of the Republicans in Pennsylvania, their citadel, will serve as a symbol

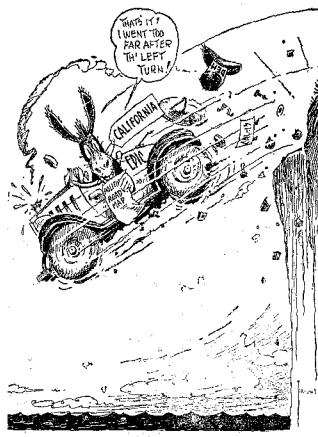
of what occurred in most of the nation. Pennsylvania, of all States, plumped whole-heartedly for the New Deal. Senator David A. Reed, its arch-critic, went down to defeat before a New Deal advocate, Joseph F. Guffey. The Republican candidate for Governor, William A. Schnader, met the fate of his running-mate, losing to George H. Earle. Moreover, the Democrats captured a majority of Pennsylvania's delegation in Congress, won sixteen of twenty-five contests for the State Senate, and gained control of the State Assembly.

Pennsylvania was one of the six States captured by Herbert Hoover in 1932. The others were Delaware, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Connecticut. Delaware held firm this year, reelecting John G. Townsend, Jr., Republican, to the Senate. So did Vermont, choosing one Republican, Charles M. Smith, for Governor, and another, Warren R. Austin, for Senator. And so, finally, did New Hampshire, which made H. Styles Bridges, Republican, its Governor. But on September 10, Maine, the early State, tho it reelected a Republican Senator and gave another Republican one of its seats in the House of Representatives, conferred its two other House seats and its Governorship on Democrats. And last week Connecticut, land of steady Republican habits, went decisively Democratic by electing a Democrat Governor, Wilbur L. Cross, and a Democratic Senator, Francis T. Maloney.

Few Republicans Elected

In the rest of the country Republican candidates for the higher offices survived here and there, but only here and there.

California, rejecting the "EPIC" Democrat, Upton Sinclair, installed Frank F. Merriam, Republican, in the Governorship. Michigan elected a Republican Governor, Frank D. Fitzgerald, and reelected a Republican Senator, Arthur H. Vandenberg, whose victory seems to have made him Presidential timber. New Jersey chose Harold G. Hoffman, Republican, for Governor, tho it sent its present Democratic Governor, A. Harry Moore, to the Senate. Kansas reelected its Republican Governor, Alf M. Landon. Maryland chose Harry W. Nice, Republican, and defeated the effort of Albert C. Ritchie, Democrat, to win a fifth term. And North Dakota gave Lynn J.



(Left to right) HE HUFFED AND HE PUFFED, BUT— (—Messner in the Rochester *Times-Union*); AND NO WAY TO TURN BACK (—Brown in the Kansas City *Journal-Post*); "GOT HIM AT LAST!" (—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*); "IT WILL BE INTERESTING TO HEAR HOW THE REPUBLICANS FEEL" (—Elderman in the Washington *Post*)

Frazier, Republican, another term in the Senate.

Many of the prominent Republicans who outlived the deluge belong in the liberal wing of their party. November 6 was Black Tuesday for the Republican "Old Guard." Among its casualties were Senators Reed of Pennsylvania, Arthur R. Robinson of Indiana, Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, Henry D. Hatfield of West Virginia, and Frederic C. Walcott of Connecticut.

In New York State, where the "Old Guard" obtained control of the Republican Party shortly before Election Day, the party suffered devastating defeat. New York re-elected its Democratic Governor, Herbert H. Lehman, by a plurality of about 800,000, and a Democratic Senator, Royal S. Copeland, by a plurality only a little less large. W. Kingsland Macy, deposed Republican State Committee chairman, on Sunday renewed his fight against the Old Guard by announcing his candidacy for Governor in 1936.

Noting that relatively conservative Democrats were among the winners in several States—Senators-elect A. V. Donahey of Ohio, Peter C. Gerry of Rhode Island, and David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, for example—many observers have wondered whether members of the next Congress may not group together on radical vs. conservative rather than Democrat vs. Republican lines.

It is those Democrats who are 100 per cent. New Dealers, however, who are monopolizing the limelight at this moment. Among them are such men as Governor-elect James M. Curley of Massachusetts, and Senators-elect Guffey of Pennsylvania, Edward R. Burke of Nebraska, and Rush D. Holt, the twenty-nine-year-old West Virginian.

A Leftist thread ran through no small part of the election returns, tho this fact seems to have been obscured by the defeat of Upton Sinclair, the ex-Socialist, in California.

It was most noticeable in Minne-

sota, where Floyd B. Olson, the Farmer-Labor Party's candidate for Governor, and Henrik Shipstead, its candidate for Senator, were both reelected. The radical platform of the Farmer-Labor Party starts on the assumption that "capitalism has failed," and, so far as possible, the Farmer-Laborites intend to put their program into effect.

The thread also was evident in Wisconsin, where the La Follette brothers, Robert and Philip, running on the Left-faced platform of their new Progressive Party, won their races for Senator and Governor respectively, and where fellow-Progressives captured seven of the State's ten seats in the Lower House of Congress.

Press Views the Result

Again, running for Governor of Connecticut, Jasper McLevy, Socialist Mayor of Bridgeport, carried his city by 16,000 votes, and in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, the Socialists ran ahead of the Republicans.

In the midst of election jubilation, Senator William E. Borah denounced "shameless waste" of relief funds. In reply, Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, followed up a pledge of complete investigation with the admission, in a speech on Sunday, that the present relief system is "un-American" and should be continued no longer than necessary. Simultaneously, Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, promised the steady, average employment of 2,000,000 persons until PWA funds are exhausted.

President Roosevelt's appointment of Marriner S. Eccles of Utah, who believes

in expenditures for recovery, as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, may have been in partial answer to the mandate given to him by the election, which was variously interpreted.

"Mr. Roosevelt's position is now unique," said the New York *Times*, which, tho generally Democratic, has not approved all aspects of the New Deal. "As the election proved, he has become the symbol of a nation's hope. To dash it after this would be a disaster, both personal and public. Any President properly aware of this must feel humbled in spirit. Who is sufficient for all the things the people expect of him? They do not look for miracles, but they do count upon his rising to his great new opportunity. That he will not disappoint them, is the feeling at the basis of all the compliments and felicitations which must have poured upon him by the thousands."

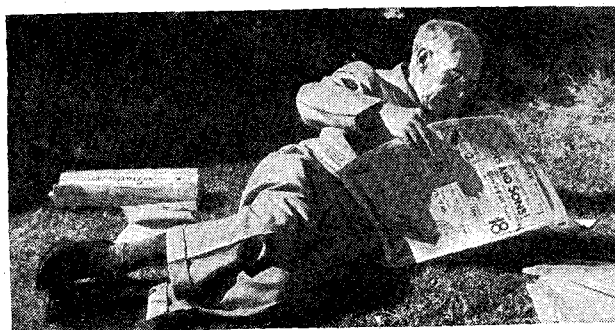
The New York *Herald Tribune*, stanchly Republican, sounded the same note when it said: "As for President Roosevelt, he stands in a position of unprecedented power and acclaim. That he may use his power justly and wisely in the future is the prayer of every American regardless of party."

But in the same editorial it said: "The great plebiscite of 1934 is not quite unanimous for Santa Claus. Here and there a few stalwart communities stood up in protest. But it is an overwhelming indorsement of a genial smile and of handsome gifts. As went Maine, so now goes the nation, with few enough thoughts of the taxpayer's morning-after."

Editorial comment from newspapers throughout the country follows:

Albany Knickerbocker Press (Ind.-Rep.)—Nothing can be discovered in the voice of the ballot-box which calls for dilution of New Deal medicines, which even faintly suggests modification of New Deal methods.

Chicago Daily News (Ind.)—The reason for this Democratic sweep in the Congressional election may be found in the human (Continued on page 42)



Wide World

Upton Sinclair reading election returns

New Senatorial Fashions in Victory Smiles

Election Day Brought a Happy Glow to These Democratic Faces Which Will Be Seen for the First Time in the Upper House at Washington in January



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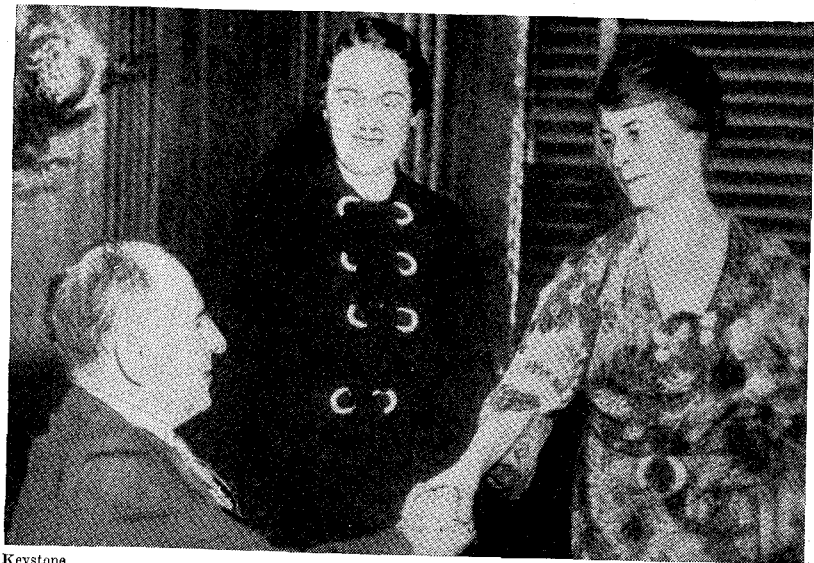


Keystone

(Left) Joseph Guffey, who will be the first Democratic Senator from Pennsylvania since 1875; (Center) Representative Edward R. Burke of Nebraska moves on to the Upper Chamber; (Right) Senator-elect Sherman Minton defeated Arthur Robinson, veteran Republican leader, in Indiana



Keystone



Keystone

(Left) Harry S. Truman will be Missouri's junior Senator. He is shown with Mrs. Truman; (Right) Members of his office force were on hand to congratulate George L. Radcliffe, victorious New Deal candidate in Maryland



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Keystone

(Left) A. Harry Moore, twice Governor of New Jersey, will be that State's Senator, having defeated Hamilton F. Kean; (Right) Rush D. Holt of West Virginia, Senate "baby," will not be legally entitled to take his seat until after his thirtieth birthday in June

Following Through With the News

An Air Record: Lieut.-Col. Edward V. Rickenbacker, American World War Ace, broke his own transcontinental transport-plane record by almost an hour in covering the 2,609 miles between Los Angeles and Newark, New Jersey, in twelve hours, three minutes, fifty seconds. The Douglas airliner, a fourteen-passenger ship, made one stop, at Kansas City. It carried six men, including two pilots, in addition to Rickenbacker.

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Arizona Martial Law: There was no November 11 armistice in Arizona's fight for recognition of power and water rights originating at the Parker Dam on the Colorado River. Gov. B. B. Moeur declared martial law along an uninhabited three-mile desert stretch when construction of a temporary bridge at the dam site was started as the first step in the diversion of water to Southern California communities for domestic purposes following the completion of Boulder Dam. He promptly notified the President of his action, the first of its kind in the State. A hearing was scheduled in Washington Thursday on the contracts which Arizona had filed with Secretary Ickes.

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Morro Castle: "The human equation failed" in the *Morro Castle* disaster which cost the lives of 124 persons, according to the report filed by Dickerson N. Hoover, Assistant Director of the Steamship Inspection Service. Spontaneous combustion was cited as a possible cause of the fire. Among the factors contributing to the loss of life, the report said, were delay in sounding the alarm, delay in arousing passengers, lack of training and discipline of crew, and delay in sending the SOS.

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White House Wine: Wine came back to the White House last week when Mrs. Roosevelt, who does not partake of alcoholic beverages herself, announced that two glasses of American vintages would be served to each dinner-guest. No alcoholic drink will be served at White House receptions.

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Insull Defended: Stanley Field, nephew of Marshall Field, Chicago department-store founder, took the stand to defend Samuel Insull in the \$100,000,000 mail-fraud trial. Field is one of the seventeen defendants.

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Kidnaping Suspect: Oscar H. Robson, Phoenix, Arizona, night-club operator, was arrested by Department of Justice agents as a suspect in the kidnaping of six-year-old June Robles last April. The child, kidnaped on a Tucson street, was found nineteen days later, chained in a hole under a cactus in the desert.

Pirandello Wins Nobel Literature Prize

"Roman Shaw," Poet, Essayist, Novelist, and Playwright, Is Honored for His General Contribution to Letters and Arts

Told he had won the Nobel Prize in Literature for 1934, Luigi Pirandello, Italian playwright, smiled broadly, his little cotton-tail beard bobbed, and he chuckled as he said, "Of course I'm going to keep it (the \$41,318). There are poor authors, too."

The stumpy, energetic, genial little Sicilian—he might be called the Roman Shaw, for Sicilians have something of the mercurial Irish temperament—was quite right when he said he was poor. Brock Pemberton, who introduced Pirandello's work to America, believes that the Italian dramatist has not received more than \$20,000 for all presentations of his plays in the United States.

For forty years this son of a Sicilian mine-owner has been telling the world in novels, essays, short stories, poems, and, last, but not least, plays, that one never can be quite sure of what he sees. His ever-recurring theme is "What is reality?"

Born on June 28, 1867, on a country-estate near Girgenti, Sicily, not far from the ruins of Greek Agrigentum, he had the advantage of being reared by well-to-do parents.

At nineteen he went to Rome, where he received fine training. In 1891 he went to the University of Bonn, Germany, where he took honors in philosophy and philology. Returning to the Eternal City, he began writing and teaching. Since 1929 he has been a member of the Italian Academy.

His first volume was verse, *Mal Giocondo*, published in 1889.

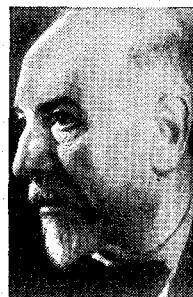
His first novel, *L'esclusa* (The Outcast) was published in 1894. In the next thirty years some twenty volumes of short stories and three novels were published. *Il fu Mattia Pascal* (The Late Matthias Pascal), which appeared in 1904, is his most celebrated novel.

In his youth, Pirandello showed a certain contempt for the theater, but, in 1912, Nino Martoglio, Sicilian playwright, persuaded the novelist to dramatize one of his own short stories, *La Morsa* (The Vice), as a one-act play. His first full-length comedy, *So non così*—(If Not Thus—!) was produced at Milan in 1913.

Così è se vi pare (Right You Are If You Think You Are) appeared in 1918. Among his works presented in English are *Enrico IV* (In America, The Living Mask; in England, The Mock Emperor), *Come tu mi vuoi* (As You Desire Me), *Il giuoco delle parti* (To-night We Improvise),

Ciascuno a suo modo (Each in His Own Way), and *Sei personaggi in cerca d'autore* (Six Characters in Search of an Author).

His Nobel Prize was based on the author's general contribution to literature.



Luigi Pirandello

Ivy Lee Dies at 57

Ivy Lee, Number 1 publicity man for big business, died of a brain tumor on November 9. Born in Cedartown, Georgia, fifty-seven years ago, Ivy Ledbetter Lee's first publicity job was for the Citizens' Union in 1903. The muck-raking methods of magazines of his day gave Lee the idea of selling industry to the people. He had his own creed: "I try to translate dollars and cents and stocks and dividends into terms of humanity."

His work in the strike at the Rockefeller-controlled Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in 1913 earned him a Directorship in the company, and Ivy Lee and Rockefeller became almost synonymous. The first in his line, he took over the public-relations task for the Pennsylvania Railroad, Armour & Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Nazi Government at \$25,000 per year, and Billy Sunday, the evangelist. He directed the press bureau of the Red Cross during the War.

Last year Ivy Lee & Associates became Ivy Lee and T. J. Ross, with his two sons, James and Ivy, Jr., in the firm. He never liked the term "publicity agent" and could never find a satisfactory phrase for his work—unless it was a New York *Herald Tribune* reporter's inspiration, "A Physician to Corporate Bodies," his legacy to Edward L. Bernays, runner-up to Lee in the art of selling industry to the people.

Urges New Credit System

Originally not intended for publication, a report on small-scale industrialists, prepared by Dr. Theodore N. Beckman, a Department of Commerce economist, recommended legislation to create an "intermediate-term credit system" to extend \$2,000,000,000 new credit to small business men in trade and industry. The survey, based on the opinions in 6,158 replies out of 16,500 questionnaires, contended that the "mania for liquidity" among some bankers had reduced employment and restricted consumption and production.

A boost to retailers throughout the country will be the \$420,000,000 to be distributed by Christmas Clubs, an increase of \$20,000,000 over last year. The first rise in such deposits since the downward trend began in 1931, this will mean Christmas spending-money of about \$100,000,000 for New York State alone.

Norris, Tennessee: A Symbol of Economic Change

The Government's Model Town Provides Attractive Homes, at Reasonable Rents, for TVA Workers, Who Also Have Access to Subsistence-Farm Plots and Educational Advantages

TO-DAY, at Norris, Tennessee, 250 attractive homes set down among informally planted shrubs stand as a practical demonstration of economic change which Washington intends to bring to the South.

The Tennessee Valley Authority, immediately after its approval by the President in May, 1933, began its long-term coordinated plan which would utilize natural resources, power, and transportation, and provide the most modern comforts to the valley's inhabitants.

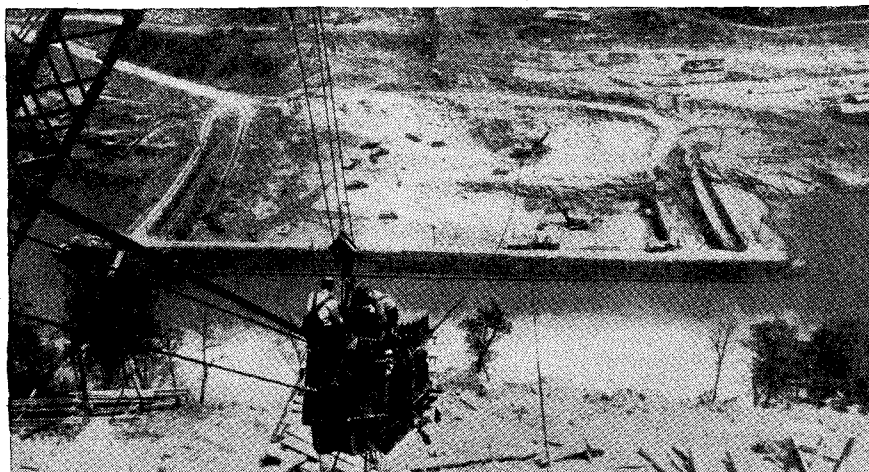
Norris Dam, thirty miles north of Knoxville on the Clinch River, and Joe Wheeler Dam, 400 miles down-stream in Alabama, are each one-third completed. Both will be storing water and generating power by 1936. The third power unit, Wilson Dam, has been in operation for some years at Muscle Shoals in Alabama.

Norris Dam, named after the Nebraska Senator who fought so long for government operation of Muscle Shoals, extends a third of a mile across the Clinch River Valley and will be 250 feet high and 210 feet thick at the base. It will create a reservoir eighty-three miles in area, with a shore line of 800 miles, at a cost of \$35,000,000.

To select workers on the basis of worth, character and ability, TVA set up a personnel division which went into communities of several States, instead of putting out a call and hiring the first applicants who came along. A thirty-three-hour week was established and wage scales fixed at forty-five cents an hour for unskilled labor, sixty-five to seventy-five cents an hour for semi-skilled, and one dollar an hour for skilled.

No outside exploitation is possible, for the Government owns and controls the surrounding area. Instead of living in dusty shacks near their jobs, the workers are transported by bus or drive their own cars along the winding four-mile road from the town.

In the government cafeteria, up to date in all its appliances, workers get all they can eat for twenty-five cents a meal. Cooks and servers come from colleges in the region, domestic-science students thus gaining practical experience for pay.



Wide World

Building Norris Dam: excavation work in a coffer-dam is shown. The cableway pulleys in the foreground carry dump-buckets filled with concrete

In the community center, there will be a public hall and administration building, a small hotel, stores, a public market, bus station, and a service garage. A public school and a hospital have been located away from traffic, while small playgrounds and parks are spaced at frequent intervals.

A dozen types of homes have been erected, ranging from one steel house to a considerable number built of large cinder-blocks. Architects and engineers were faced with the problem of building durable houses at low cost. The heat conductivity of the cinder-block is only one-third of that of brick, making these houses cooler in summer and warmer in winter.

The homes are of four and five rooms. The cheapest rent for from \$14 to \$18 a month, and for an additional \$5 a month an electric cooking-range, refrigerator, water-heater, and two portable heaters will be provided. More expensive houses, all electrically equipped, rent for from \$30 to \$40 a month.

Motion-pictures are shown regularly at a large hall, where plays and lectures are also presented. There is a library with current and educational books, magazines, and newspapers. In addition to games such as shuffleboard and chess, evening programs are provided, even spelling-bees furnishing unusual diversion for the workers.

Vocational training is a pet project of Dr. A. E. Morgan, chairman of the board of directors. With a short working day, the laborers have opportunity to attend classes. A large machine-shop gives training for mechanics, lathers, electricians, and other skilled technicians. A demonstration farm permits instruction in intensified and modern farming. Foreign languages, English, history, and economics courses are available without charge.

The town has been definitely limited to the size of the original plans. There will be no ugly fringe of haphazard construction. Home-building lots average about one-third of an acre. The seventy-five-foot frontage reduces the cost of public improvements and the 200-foot depth gives space for gardening. Each resident also has access to subsistence-farm plots, averaging four acres each, outside the town proper.

All roadways will be surfaced, but there will be no street curbs. Through street traffic is avoided by the use of dead-end streets, and the arrangement of lots is informal. Improved paths, rather than expensive sidewalks, lead casually through the residential blocks. Naturally, special attention was given to the lighting system.

In line with the slogan of "Electricity for All," there has been a definite reduction in rates and in prices of electrical appliances, with an easy financing plan.

On the power side alone, TVA points to sales of \$16,000,000 worth of power to commercial producers in ten States. Until Norris and Wheeler Dams are completed, the present source of power is Wilson Dam, which TVA took over from the War Department last year. The capacity now is 261,000 horse-power, which later will be raised to 613,000. Norris Dam will supply 132,000 horse-power at capacity, and Wheeler Dam 47,000 at first and eventually 375,000, if need arises. This is, of course, only the beginning of the development of the Tennessee Valley for engineers have estimated a potential capacity for the watershed of 3,000,000 horse-power.

One by one the cities in this large area comprising all of ten States and parts of nine others are taking advantage of America's cheapest electricity. Farmers are building power-lines into the rural areas to tap this source of power.



Wide World

TVA workers at Norris Dam

Topics of the Day

**One Step Forward,
Another Backward** A new brake on recovery has been found by a witness before the Federal Communications Commission. He is Irving Caesar, New York song-writer and music publisher, and it is his considered opinion that the radio is the culprit. Broadcasting, as now conducted, he told the Commission, is causing 40,000,000 persons to remain inactive 100,000,000 hours a day instead of wearing out shoe-leather and clothes, or consuming tires and gasoline, or in other ways using up the products of industry and keeping it busy. The message of industry over the air to the American people, he said, is "put a little tobacco in your pipe or a cigarette between your lips, and I will help you to enjoy being lazy and show you how to kill the evening without spending a single penny."

Radio advertisers, of course, have a very different notion of the effect of their programs on the buying public and it will be difficult to persuade them that Mr. Caesar is right and they are wrong. Paradoxical as it may sound, probably both are right, which is only another way of saying that no revolutionary invention is ever an unmitigated blessing either to industry or the human race. What was it Emerson said about progress, that for every step forward mankind takes one backward?

Ties as a Mark of Class Distinction

The Old Boys' Tie is quite as common an insignia of England's class system as the Brahman's caste-mark is of India's social distinctions. But when the wearing of the purple crosses the Tweed to democratic Glasgow, one wonders to what lengths snobbery may go.

The policemen and tramway-workers who serve the metropolis on the bonny banks of Clyde have adopted neckwear distinguishing them from *hoi polloi*. The gendarmerie when in mufti wear a neat cravat of dark blue adorned with white cubes. The tram-drivers and conductors have picked another shade of blue. Wo betide the rebel who doesn't wear his caste-mark when seeking admittance to his club.

American visitors to London who have happened to be wearing the red and blue block-striped tie peculiar to the Brigade of Guards have been embarrassed by enthusiastic Grenadiers and Coldstreamers welcoming them as brothers, then cursing them as interlopers on hearing the betraying accent. Of course, not all Londoners walking the Strand wearing the characteristic black with a neat azure stripe are Old Etonians. Many widely known confidence-artists are from a different school every day. "Unscrupulous" haberdashers will sell these ties to anyone with the necessary five "bob."

Should the custom cross the Atlantic it might give a fillip to the silk-weaving industry, and also to the less respectable business of separating the vain but unwary from their wherewithal.

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New "Wishing Tree" Planted With Pomp

"Swing your shovels high! Swing your shovels low! Gonna plant this tree 'fore the sun goes down," sang Harlem's best shovelers as they planted a new "wishing tree" in place of the old one, pulled up by the roots to make way for widening the avenue. One of the shovelers was Bill Robinson himself, Nestor of Harlem's black-and-tan hoofers, actors and actresses, resplendent in top-hat, frock coat and gold Police badge, lent for the occasion. Five thousand people, including Mayor LaGuardia and Park Commissioner Moses, watched the ceremony, while a cloud of dark faces peered down from windows and roof-tops. The ceremony was of Harlem's own devising—devout spirituals, "selections" by the Monarch Elks Band, and a ballet by "hi-de-hi" dancers from neighboring theaters and night-clubs. The rest of New York listened to it over WNYC.

Harlem felt fully requited for the passing of the old elm-tree, which tradition said gave good luck to those who stood under its kindly branches and wished hard enough. A big chip of it was embedded in concrete in front of the sapling so that its virtues might be absorbed by its successor. In the sybilline stump was placed a bronze tablet bearing the inscription: "You asked for a new tree of hope, so here 'tis. Bill Robinson."

The new "wishing tree" was a success from the start. Bill Robinson rubbed it and it stopped raining.

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Alphabetic Course Missing at Harvard

The Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration did not wait for the results of the elections to add to its curriculum a course in how to be a business man tho a public officer. It recognized long before the polls closed that the trend of the times both here and abroad was toward more government in business. It decided, therefore, to offer its students the chance to train themselves for the career of the "brain truster." Not a bad idea.

The topics to be studied in the new course include Federal finance, taxation and monetary policies, public accounting, governmental aspects of marketing, application of statistics to government regulation of public utilities and other industries, and one dealing with agriculture. Strangely missing is a drill in the alphabet.

Boys Will Be Boys Even Among Royalty

Boys will be boys — even when they are thirteen-year-old crown princes. Curiosity, it is said, once killed a cat; now, it seems, it nearly killed King Carol II of Rumania and several generals when the heir to the throne—who was a king himself for a short time—climbed into an army tank while unobserved, and set the lumbering vehicle in motion by manipulating a couple of levers.

Perhaps he was somewhat frightened by his own daring, for, attempting to stop the machine, he touched more gadgets and set off a machine-gun. Bullets whizzed about his father's head; an officer jumped into the tank, the fun stopped.

Besmeared with oil, Prince Michael leaped out. Before the royal wrath could descend, the boy remarked:

"You can't do anything to me. I've got a driver's license."

Does a driver's license make a good pad for the seat of a boy's pants?

* * * *

The Professor's Pet Aversion Now

When Anita Loos wrote "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," there was no dissent that one can recall. But when a reporter, thinking he might help advance science, wrote that Prof. Albert J. Kelly, meteorologist in charge of McGill University's observatory, needed one fine blonde hair to help in the repair of a recording instrument, he unearthed the exception which may prove the rule.

Undoubtedly Professor Kelly still is a gentleman, but blondes now are his pet aversion. For eighteen months he has been receiving packages, many of them C.O.D. He has enough blonde hair to stuff a mattress. A formal order has been placed with the post-office not to accept any more C.O.D. parcels addressed to Professor Kelly.

A red hair, or one from a brunette, would have been too coarse for the use he had in mind. Only a strand from a golden head could aid in advancing science. But that was eighteen months ago.

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Flies Not the Only Peril to Open Mouth

As little boys and girls, we were constantly being admonished by our parents to keep our mouths shut or the flies would enter.

But now it appears that because August Williams, of Rocky Mountain House, Alberta, was singing at the time he had his mouth wide open, a stray bullet from a hunter's rifle merely broke his jaw. It passed through his cheek and out into the wide open spaces.

Which suggests that perhaps flies are no longer the worst things to guard against in planning our facial expression.

They Stand Out From the Crowd

Dr. Cecilia Payne Gaposchkin, astronomer at Harvard Observatory and



winner of this year's Annie J. Cannon Prize in astronomy, was the recipient of the first Ph.D. degree in astronomy ever granted at Radcliffe College. Still in her early thirties, she has distinguished herself in one of the most

difficult of sciences, and is the author of two important technical volumes: "Stellar Atmospheres" and "Stars of High Luminosity." Her hobbies include music, acquisition of knowledge of all sorts, and the driving of her small automobile to and fro across the continent.

Ralph Hitz, President of the National Hotel Management Company, Inc., and

managing supervisor of half a dozen hotels throughout the United States, started as a bus-boy and has held at various times almost every job which anyone could have in a hotel. He now works at two desks, one behind



him and one in front of him, knows exactly how many rooms are occupied in each hotel under his supervision, how many steaks were served the day before, the amount of electric current consumed and the day's quotations on butter, eggs and spinach. Born in Vienna, he came here at the age of fifteen, is now forty-four, married and the father of two small children.

What's the Name, Please?

Canale—l. e. (Notre Dame)—*kanal'ee*, three syllables.

Hoel—l. t. (Univ. of Pittsburgh)—as if spelled *hole*.

Elduayan—l. g. (St. Mary's College)—Anglicized to *el-do-wayne*.

Ciampa—c. (Columbia Univ.)—original manner: *chee-am'pa*.

Chyczewski—r. g. (Carnegie Tech.)—*chi-zes'ki*, each *i* as in *habit*.

Lettunich—r. t. (Leland Stanford Univ.)—*let'un-itch*.

Fuqua—r. e. (Southern Methodist Univ.)—*few'quay*.

Le Voir—q. b. (Univ. of Minnesota)—not French: *leh-vore'*.

Jurecka—l. h. (Univ. of Texas)—not *jew-recka*, but *you-res'ka*.

Le Van—r. h. (Princeton)—not *lee-van*, but *l'van'*.

Lodrigues—f. b. (Tulane Univ.)—given as *lo-ree-guess'*.

—Frank H. Vizetelly.

Paul Wittgenstein, one-armed Austrian pianist, arrived in New York recently to begin his first American concert tour. He lost his right arm in the World War and later was imprisoned in Siberia. On his tour he will appear as soloist with several

symphony orchestras, including those of Boston, Montreal, Chicago, Detroit, Cincinnati, Minneapolis.



Keystone

Henri Charpentier, who, by accident, invented Crêpes Suzette, is a distinguished

restaurateur who has in the last four decades been host to such varied personalities as Edward VII, Sarah Bernhardt, Diamond Jim Brady, Empress Eugénie, and Queen Victoria. He was born in Nice in 1880,



Bourke-White

left school at the age of ten, to serve as a page-boy. He worked in many Continental hostelrys and became a famous maître d'hôtel. He is the proprietor of the Café Henri Charpentier at Rockefeller Center in New York. Recently he published his memoirs "Life à la Henri."

Leslie E. Salter, Government prosecutor in the \$100,000,000 mail-fraud trial of Samuel Insull and

sixteen of his associates in the utilities business, got his job as Assistant Attorney-General in 1928 after serving two terms in Oklahoma's General Assembly. He was first elected to the Assembly while still



Acme

a law student at Oklahoma University. In the World War he joined the Navy, received his medical discharge, enlisted in the Army and was at the front with an engineering unit at the Armistice.

Not a gallery performer in court, but a colorful figure nevertheless, he is suave, kindly and earnest. He likes bridge and golf and smokes a pipe.

Comics—And Their Creators

Ham Fisher, creator of *Joe Palooka*, was born and attended school in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, went to college for two weeks and hurriedly returned home to continue his education by driving a truck for his father. Deciding that his talents were being wasted, he took a job as a salesman. It didn't last long. At twenty he got his first newspaper



Drawn by James M. Flagg

Ham Fisher

job as cartoonist and roving reporter on the Wilkes-Barre Record. Then he jumped to *The Times-Leader* in the same city. All this time he was working on *Joe Palooka*. He got the idea one day



Drawn for The Literary Digest

Joe Palooka

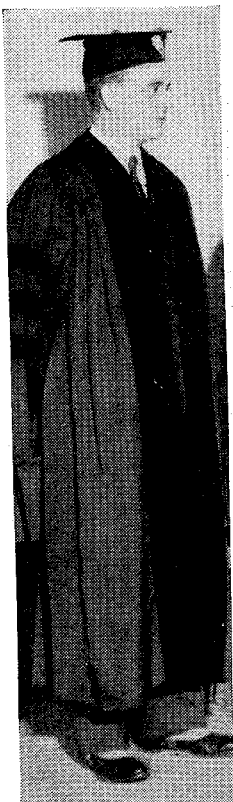
while talking to an especially dumb but good-natured fighter, and dashed back to his studio, where *Palooka* was born within half an hour. For two years Fisher tried to sell the strip to a syndicate, but luck was against him. He decided that, to put *Palooka* over, he would have to go to New York. He did, but still the strip didn't sell, and he took a job soliciting ads. His big chance came when he took his idea to the McNaught Syndicate and was challenged to prove that it would be popular. He went out and sold *Joe Palooka* to the newspapers himself. Once started, the comic gained tremendous popularity.

Fisher is a nervous, energetic talker, works hard, plays hard, rides horseback, spends hours in gymnasiums and boxing-camps. He has a huge dog called *Joe Palooka*.

News and Comment From the National Capital

The Administration's Sharp Clash With University of Wisconsin Over Lloyd Garrison Results in His Leaving the "Brain Trust" to Go Back to College Job

IT is a singular fact that the Federal Administration which brought in the "brain trust" is having difficulty with important colleges in the development of its recovery program. The list of colleges to receive Federal relief funds to aid needy students does not include Yale and Harvard. Yale went without the funds rather than sign a statement guaranteeing that the students to receive the money "could not come to college without this aid." Harvard, the President's Alma Mater, did not want the Federal money under the terms imposed.



Wide World

Dr. Glenn Frank

Behind the scenes, the Administration has clashed sharply with the University of Wisconsin over the availability of Lloyd Garrison, Dean of its Law School, for the Chairmanship of the President's National Labor Board. This university has made a greater numerical contribution to the "brain trust" than has any other institution. Mr. Garrison is back on the job in Madison in the mood of a young man who has been called in from the baseball lot to do the chores.

There is an erroneous impression that the University of Wisconsin refused to let go of Mr. Garrison even at the direct request of President Roosevelt. Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has had a crisp exchange with Dr. Glenn Frank, President of the University, about it. The authentic story, hitherto unpublished, is that the university insisted that Mr. Garrison choose finally between "brain trust" and college, and that Mr. Garrison chose the latter.

The incident is considered important as the first in which a university has protested that, while the Federal Government is offering funds to keep students in college, it is hampering education on the other hand by drafting able educators for service at the seat of the Government. The University of Wisconsin, it develops, carried this protest directly to the President.

Mr. Garrison took over the Law School at Madison two years ago with a commis-

sion to rehabilitate it. He is credited with having made remarkable progress up to the close of the last college year. He was on a motor-trip in New York State in June when reached by the Federal Government with an invitation to become Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board for a temporary period until it could be organized. Doctor Frank, when consulted by Mr. Garrison by long-distance telephone, suggested that the college summer recess offered insufficient time for that purpose.

Miss Perkins was pressing Mr. Garrison for an answer at 10 o'clock the next morning, and Mr. Garrison was anxious to sign up for a short time if the university would hold open his job there.

The university, in the midst of rebuilding its law department, wanted its dean on hand to proceed with the work when the registration period opened in September. To revert to a temporary headship of the department at this time, the university felt, would be a positive setback to the school. It doubted that Mr. Garrison could get through the organization stage of the National Labor Board in time to resume his Law School Deanship in September. Reluctant as it was to lose Mr. Garrison, the university insisted on having a permanent dean of its Law School on the job at the opening of the present college year. It offered to accept Mr. Garrison's resignation, with regret, if he could not return by registration time.

Personal Plea of No Avail

Mr. Garrison accepted President Roosevelt's appointment with that understanding. When the time approached for him to return to Madison, the Administration began bringing pressure on the university to extend Mr. Garrison's leave of absence. When Miss Perkins found Doctor Frank adamant, President Roosevelt personally wrote him. The university head responded with a letter in which he offered again to relinquish Mr. Garrison absolutely, or not at all. It was in this letter that the university president suggested that they would be working at cross-purposes if the Federal Government asked colleges to leave important educators' posts vacant for long periods while the educators worked in Washington. Mr. Roosevelt had no further correspondence with Doctor Frank.

Doctor Frank's board of trustees backed him up, and Mr. Garrison went back to Madison, altho after the resignation period had begun. The university had stood its ground in a controversy with the Federal Government. But the incident did not improve the relations between Doctor Frank and Mr. Garrison, and the official aspects of it were ended in an exchange of telegrams by Miss Perkins and Doctor Frank.

Miss Perkins, while in Florida, picked up a newspaper, and saw in a Washington columnist's discussion a suggestion that Doctor Frank had not ordered Mr. Garrison back to Wisconsin. She telegraphed an immediate demand for an explanation. In her telegram, she rebuked Doctor Frank by indirection for failure to cooperate. His reply disclaimed responsibility for the statements in the Washington-dated column, but stood firmly on the ground he had taken throughout the controversy.

Miss Perkins, altho the first woman Cabinet member in this country, is no shrinking violet. In intra-Administration relations, as before committees of Congress, she asserts herself unequivocally. She gives precious little political cooperation to Mr. Farley. Democratic members of Congress long since ceased trying to get favors from her. Mr. Douglas, who fell demanding a balanced budget, had to summon all his instincts of chivalry to avoid sharp encounters with the Secretary of Labor. The blustering General Johnson gave way to her on more than one occasion, and, finally, fell before a persistent Left-Wing agitation in which Miss Perkins was a leader. And to-day she does not take orders from Mr. Richberg, despite all the talk of his having succeeded to the "Prime Ministership" of this Cabinet.

DIOGENES.



Wide World

Lloyd Garrison, former Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board

Forecasting Better Times for Russia

Altho the Communist Party's Struggle to Make Over a Nation Has Been Bitter, and Is Not Over, the Soviet Leaders Are Building Up National Solidarity

By R. A. McFARLAND

A NEW emphasis on food, clothing, manufactured goods, and individual wants impresses the visitor to Soviet Russia to-day. During the summer I saw concrete evidence of this policy, yet the masses still are far removed from what an American calls "one square meal a day."

Altho fairly high in price, food appeared to be plentiful, and shops were becoming numerous. In the larger cities, such as Moscow, large department stores have been opened where one can purchase with rubles innumerable small articles of convenience and comfort without a Party or co-operative pass-book. Even cats and dogs are seen on the street, unheard of a short time ago. The Communist Party no doubt realizes that there is a limit to the length of time people will "suffer for a cause," and that it is time to back up promises with tangible food and consumption goods.

In addition to the struggle over collective farming and the food and light industries, one is constantly aware of the obstacles to be overcome in making the industrial machine effective. Without refrigeration, and speed in marketing, there is frequently a heavy loss in perishable goods on its way to the consumer. Railroads need improvement in trackage, rolling-stock, and efficiency, to meet the tremendous demand. The development of local industries, coal and oil, would solve many problems. Russians have the capacity to be efficient engineers, but it takes time to make a factory function properly.

There is a continued lag in ferrous metallurgy, and the non-ferrous metal industry is in very bad order. Throughout industry, the Communists have attempted to improve efficiency and production with innumerable psychological methods, such as shock-brigades, interfactory competitions, games, increased wages, and vacation awards. But the bureaucratic routine methods of leadership in the various commissariats and industries are still cumbersome and unwieldy. These defects are recognized by the Communists themselves, and I saw such criticism frequently in the Russian newspapers.



© Sovfoto

A Russian worker



© Sovfoto

Peasant children and teacher in a school in Western Siberia. On the left a Tartar boy; (center) a Russian girl

Stalin is maintaining Lenin's policy of a small, loyal, and highly-disciplined group within the Party ranks, and the past year has witnessed an unbelievably large number of "purges," conducted in open meetings where anyone may speak for or against a person. The basis for expulsions varies from greed, dishonesty, inefficiency, and exploitation, to excesses in drinking or in moral conduct.

A new form of Puritan rigidity has apparently crept into the scene, and a Party member must be a model for the community. Neglect of duty is one of the greatest crimes, and persons have been expelled for too many divorces, or for being unfamiliar with dialectical materialism, or Marxian Philosophy. [Dialectical materialism is the art of disputation which attempts to break down, or aims at a synthesis of, established beliefs by questions and answers. This Socratic method was used by Hegel, and Karl Marx adopted the method and other Hegelian terminology.—Editor.] The internal Party vigilance gives evidence of sincerity.

The observer is aware of a let-up in the ruthless manner of the past of eliminating class enemies. This is no doubt due to the fact that there is confidence as to the control of such groups, and that the elimination of kulaks, private traders, and the old order is fairly complete.

Religious sects are allowed freedom of worship, but can not give alms, aid in any sociological enterprise, or teach religion. [While no religious training is allowed in churches or schools, Churchmen circumvent this prohibition by selecting young men as wards, and initiating them into church doctrine and ritual.—Editor.]

The power of the church has been broken, and the issue is a dead one.

I have heard many discussions as to what will emerge in its place. The worship of Lenin and Communism is sometimes called the new religion.

Despite outside skepticism, there is no official hesitancy in recognizing differences in ability, personal possessions, likes and dislikes, and no disposition to collectivize human affections. Stalin has said that de-personalization in labor and equalitarianism in wages must be removed. Already there is a wage-scale running from 100 rubles monthly to 1,000 for factory hands, or top-grade engineers and professional workers. By equality, Marxism means the abolition of classes, the emancipation of all toilers from exploitation, the abolition of private property in the means of production, and the equal right of all toilers to work according to their ability, or to receive a minimum, according to their requirements.

Assault on Illiteracy

Recently there has been a renewed emphasis on mass-education and the elimination of illiteracy. Compulsory elementary education now is the official policy. The quality, however, frequently is poor, and in the backward or rural districts not always carried out. The factories, where the cultural as well as the economic life centers, now are required, by official order, to provide kindergartens. Recently, Stalin and high officials in the Party found many of their younger assistants far better versed in dialectical materialism and Marxian philosophy than in spelling and writing. Searching criticism of the text-books and methods

(Continued on page 33)

Japan Mixes Oil With Water at London

Using "Black Gold" as the Bargaining-Point in Naval-Ratio Controversy With America and Britain, Nippon Demands Parity or an Adequate Supply of Fuel

By UPTON CLOSE

THE true issue of the London naval-ratio disputation among Japan, the United States, and Great Britain was kept under cover. It is oil.

The Japanese mind, which sometimes seems devious to us, cast about for a bargaining-point in the naval-ratio controversy and lit upon oil. Our Government fails to see the connection. In fact, Washington is even more adamant—if that be possible—on the preserving of an open market for American oil companies in Japan and Manchuria than on the preservation of the present relative strength between the two navies.

To the Japanese the connection is plain enough, and the perturbation of Washington confirms them in one assumption—that practical matters like sales, especially affecting institutions as gigantic as Standard Oil and Texaco, must, after all, rank in the American official mind ahead of "moral" and theoretical considerations like the interpretation of treaties and the maintenance of a mathematical ratio between the strengths of navies.

The connection, to the Japanese mind, is simply that ships, nowadays, burn oil, and tonnage ratios are quite meaningless unless fuel be available to propel the tonnage. The Japanese had this in their minds in Washington in 1922. They mentioned it in London in 1930. But the "well-oiled" British and American admirals brushed it aside. The Japanese came to London in 1934 prepared to break up the naval conference and throw "limitation" into the scrap-heap over it.

Dour, but fast-thinking, Admiral Suetsugu, the driving force of the Japanese Navy whose henchman is Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, emphasized in London Japanese inability to compromise, and suggested quietly in Japan that, much as it goes against the grain, Japan might accept for another term an inferior naval ratio if Great Britain and America would provide Japan with an oil supply of her own—say, if they would persuade the Dutch to cede or lease Borneo to Japan. The suggestion is breath-taking and sounds absurd, but Japanese believe, with much reason, that, since British support is all that keeps Holland in the East Indies to-day, and since British capital largely owns and directs the Dutch oil-fields, a nod from Downing Street would bring about the quiet leasing of Borneo's supply of "black gold" to the Japanese Navy.

Meanwhile Suetsugu and his fellows in the Japanese Ministries of Industry and Foreign Affairs have concocted a scheme, already taken up and mandated as law, which is to provide Japan an oil reserve through a method of which Great Britain and America by themselves would never have thought! Each seller of oil products



The Waterspout in the Pacific
—Kladderadatsch (Berlin)

in the Japanese market is to erect tanks and maintain at his own cost a reserve equivalent to six months' sales. These huge reserves are to be under the special protection of Japan's armed forces, and to be, by agreement, subject to requisition—at a price to be set by the requisitioners—at any time. Meanwhile, Manchukuo—which has no connection, of course—has determined to institute a government oil monopoly and has told the Big Three oil companies to evaluate their properties and liquidate.

Oil-Powered War-Ships Remade the Strategic Map

When the fuel for the United States battle-ship *Nevada* was changed from coal to oil in 1914, naval men all over the world began to study their maps from a different light. They had learned that oil requires less space, can be more effectively stored at sea, produces 50 to 60 per cent. more power per ton, and requires smaller crews. Admiral William Sowden Sims found that it gave battle-ships and cruisers a steaming radius of more than 6,000 miles. Submarines, with four times that radius, use oil on the surface for power and electricity from storage-batteries when they are submerged.

Admiral Sims remarked a few years ago that altho Great Britain had established great stores of oil all over the world, and Japan had accumulated vast reserves of this fuel, no other nation possesses its own oil as does the United States. Three great groups now control the world's deposits—Standard Oil, Royal Dutch Shell, and the Soviet Petroleum Trust. The United States accounts for 76 per cent. of world produc-

tion. Since Standard Oil, Shell (in Pacific Asia, the Asiatic Petroleum Company) and Texaco sell more than half the oil and refined products used within the Japanese Empire, reserves equivalent to six months' sales ought to stock the Japanese Navy for a fair-length war—or at least until Borneo wells would be expropriated and set to flowing into Japanese tankers. The companies can either agree to this "monstrous proposal," as one harassed oil official termed it, or they can drop their Japanese market and get ready to leave China also—where they can not survive against Japanese interference and pressure upon Chinese authorities.

Or, their Governments can agree to give Japan naval parity. In such event it has been intimated that the Japanese law might be rescinded—and Japan might even use her good offices with the Government of Manchukuo. While the United States and Great Britain are considering just what to do, the rôle of the Japanese Foreign Office is to insist that the two issues have no connection, and that of the Navy-controlled Japanese newspapers is to scent a British-American plot to deny to Japan naval parity unless she will buy their "oil."

Japanese naval parity—even the diplomatic recognition of Japanese naval parity—would mean such overwhelming Japanese dominance in the Western Pacific that Holland would have to put Borneo's vast and adequate oil supplies in the hands of
(Continued on page 30)

tion, but specialists predict that this supply will be exhausted between 1940 and 1950, while other nations are keeping use of the product under careful control.

"The naval strategy of another war," said Admiral Sims, "will be greatly concerned with assuring ample and continuous supplies of petroleum and its products because it is essential as fuel not only for surface craft but even for submarines and aircraft."

Japanese naval leaders must have breathed more easily as they became aware of the apparently limitless untapped oil reserves of Manchukuo, and watched new wells springing up in strategically located Taiwan (Formosa).

From Taiwan, which competes with the American and Sumatran fields, Japan can easily stock the nearest of her highly developed naval bases, which extend northward to the Kurile Islands. Three years ago she built three of the fastest tankers in the world, two of them with 12,500-ton dead-weight carrying capacity. Japanese
(Continued on page 31)

Premier Flandin's New Truce Government

Leader Pledges Cabinet, Formed Quickly After Doumergue's Resignation, Will Forget Party Differences and Work Hard for France

With the passing of Gaston Doumergue's Cabinet of Truce on November 9 at 12:30 A.M., France's new Premier, six-foot-six, athletic Pierre-Etienne Flandin, presented the members of the Cabinet he had formed to President Albert Lebrun assuring him that "the truce continued." It was on that note that the new Government was introduced to the people of France and it was described in general as covering all parties.

But Premier Flandin's choice did not include such powerful figures as André Tardieu and Marshal Henri Pétain, Vice-Premier and War Minister, respectively, who had served under Doumergue. Without them it was held that the new Government was not a "National Union" one in the sense that the old was. So those of pessimistic view feared further crises this winter and with them the danger of disorder.

M. Flandin, an astute politician of forty-five, has a distinguished record as a war-time aviator, a financial expert, and a diplomat. He still pilots his own plane. A conservative, he is a member of the Left Republican Party, which holds a position at the Center in French politics. He has been described as a new type of Frenchman which, according to a British press correspondent, means that he is athletic, has his clothes made by an English tailor and is a good sportsman. He could almost pass for a Swedish blond, and he and his wife have been known as "one of the tallest couples in Europe."

Flandin's command of the English language is regarded as one of the reasons for his rapid rise to power. He had resigned as Minister of Public Works before assuming the Premiership, has been Minister of Finance three times, and Minister of Commerce three times.

A Paris-Born Politician

Frequently he has done the talking in negotiations between France and the United States, or France and Great Britain. The Associated Press recalled that he was one of the closest advisers of former Premier Pierre Laval during conversations with the United States over the Hoover moratorium in June, 1931. A lawyer by profession, M. Flandin entered Parliament at the age of twenty-five. He has the distinction of being among the few Paris-born politicians who have climbed to Cabinet positions. France is ruled chiefly by men from the Provinces.

The resignation of Premier Doumergue, who had been called from retirement at his home in the South of France, was brought about by the revolt of the Radical Socialists against his constitutional reform plan.

The defeat of the aged Premier and former President of France called forth expressions of disillusionment and bitterness



© Keystone

Pierre-Etienne Flandin, new Premier of France, and Mme. Flandin

in some sections of the Paris press. The Paris *Temps*—a semiofficial organ—said that Doumergue returned to his country retreat accompanied by the homage of all far-sighted Frenchmen. He never would have left it if he had consulted only his own tastes. *L'Intransigeant*, a moderate conservative newspaper of the Center, declared no blame could be placed upon Doumergue no matter what the dangers France might be exposed to by his resignation, and it added: "We praise our statesmen only when they are in the tomb—and we do our best to hasten them there."

But a Left Wing daily, *Notre Temps*, felt that M. Doumergue's exit from the political scene had raised only "artificial indignation" among a few papers. Referring sarcastically to the famous Doumergue smile, it remarked that "individual despotism, even smiling, is incompatible with the democratic régime."

In announcing his plan of action Premier Flandin said that he had around him men he was certain would work hard for France and the Republic, forgetting party differences and with only one goal. That was the fight against poverty and unemployment, to restore national economy, maintain strong public finances, and to rejuvenate and reform the State.

Insisting that he was forming a "Truce Cabinet" in every sense of the word, M. Flandin said, "mine will be an economic rather than a political mission, as I am determined to lift France out of this crisis."

In Foreign Fields

Moscow—On November 7 was celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. In the first message ever sent by the United States congratulating Soviet Russia on the establishment of its Government, President Roosevelt gave "the assurance of my best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of your country." Not many days before the Soviet anniversary came the sixteenth anniversary of the attainment of Czechoslovak independence on October 28. Official Czechoslovak organs remarked with satisfaction that Czechoslovakia was the only country in Central Europe that had not been convulsed in the early post-war years with Bolshevism.

* * * *

Geneva—In a report to the Council of the League of Nations the Saar Governing Commission charged that the German Front, a pro-Nazi organization in the Saar region, 10,000 of whose members are in a secret police corps, was exerting pressure on the Saar population through boycott and blackmail. The German Government, through its official news agency at Berlin, denied the allegation and declared that members of the German Front had been strictly forbidden to use methods of pressure or to threaten reprisals following the plebiscite of January 13 next. At Saarbrücken in the Saar an international commission, supervising preparations for the plebiscite, was reported to be drafting regulations to insure strict neutrality in the entire voting mechanism.

* * * *

Vienna—Austria was seen to have been drawn closer to Italy when Frau Alwine Dollfuss, widow of the murdered Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, requested the Austrian Government to convert her monthly pension of \$750 into a lump sum because she intended to make her permanent home in Italy. The Austrian Government agreed to pay Frau Dollfuss about \$75,000 in Austrian schillings, which was transferred to her account in Italy, where she has been living with her two children.

* * * *

Rome—In the Hall of Julius Caesar on the Capitoline Hill Italy's Fascist Corporative State came into being on November 10. It is made up of twenty-two "corporations of categories," and Il Duce is president of each one of them. There are 824 directors, including delegates of the Fascist Party, technical experts and delegates of capital and labor, representing 347 different branches of agriculture, industry, trade, and commerce. For the first time in the history of Fascism women took posts of national importance. There are five women among the directors. One represents the silk-cocoon workers, one the dressmakers, a third the glove-factory employers, and the remaining two, trained nurses and midwives.

Air-Mass Analysis to Improve Forecasting

The Study of the Movements of Masses of Atmosphere on a Three-Dimensional Scale Gives Meaning to Weather Phenomena Observed at the Surface of the Earth

EVERY morning at 5 A.M., rain or shine, powerful small air-planes take off from twenty flying-fields throughout the United States. They climb swiftly to an altitude of three or four miles, and presently descend, bearing information as to the temperature, humidity, barometric pressure, and the direction and force of the wind at the altitudes reached.

Meanwhile, at other stations, free balloons are released at regular intervals, and watched closely with theodolites as they climb through higher and higher air-strata, flying this way and that when encountering winds moving in different directions at various levels.

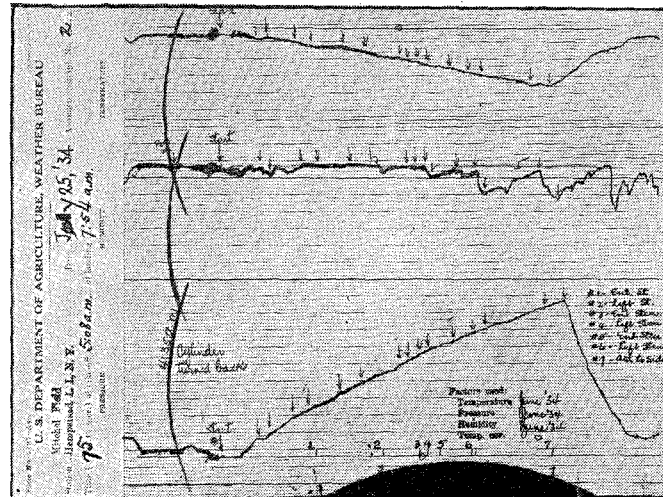
These performances, often of such a nature as to mystify persons living near-by, are parts of the new method, known as *air-mass analysis*, being developed by the United States Weather Bureau for the improvement of forecasting. The adoption of the system is one of the first fruits of the Science Advisory Board, appointed by President Roosevelt in July, 1933, to advise the Government on scientific matters, and to suggest improvements in methods used by its research and technical branches.

Not a New Method

Air-mass analysis is not a new method among weather forecasters, but it never has been put into operation on a practical scale in this country. European forecasters have used it with excellent results for some time, notably in Germany and Sweden, where daily flights for upper-air data have been made for five years or more.

The usefulness of the method depends on the fact that the atmosphere does not consist of a single homogeneous envelop of air, but is composed of numerous masses in motion, each differing from the others in temperature, humidity, compactness, velocity, and other characteristics.

These air-masses, cold and dry from the polar regions, warm and humid from the equatorial, do not mix readily, but tend to



An "aerometeorogram" showing pressure, humidity, and temperature encountered on a flight through rain-storms to an altitude of three miles.

(Right) an aviator making sure that the delicate weather-recording instrument is secure on the wing-strut of his airplane before starting on a flight for upper-air data



Courtesy of the New York Sun

preserve their original identities. They meet along irregular, but rather sharply marked, boundaries variously known as the "discontinuity line," the "polar front," or the "wind shift." After collision with one another, their relative positions frequently are shifted. For example, when a cold, dry air-mass meets a warm, moist one, the latter, being the lighter, is forced to rise. The cold mass possibly flattening out like a wedge, sweeps under it, moving along the ground. Having been forced into higher, colder regions, the humid mass becomes chilled. The moisture it carries is condensed into clouds, and, finally, into rain. This is an explanation of certain kinds of stormy weather experienced in temperate zones.

The chief source of these differing air-masses are the polar and tropical regions. How they rise, how and where they travel, and the laws which control them still are but little known. On these important points, the wide-spread adoption of air-mass analysis is expected to shed some light, as well as on the more immediate mechanism by which storms are produced.

The classical method of predicting weather, by means of the "synoptic weather-map," consists of gathering data from many points, and correlating these observations by means of lines on a map.

The map then can be interpreted as indicating the movements of storm-centers across the country. Extremely useful, the synoptic weather-map nevertheless is only a two-dimensional picture of the condition of the atmosphere—a representation of the effects of the air-masses at the plane where they touch the earth.

The daily flights are the first attempt in this country to obtain regular information on a three-dimensional scale. Starting last July, they have been continued through a cooperative arrangement between the Weather Bureau, and War and Navy Departments.

Twenty stations are considered too few to give as much data as is needed, but, at present, the Weather Bureau has too little money to add new ones.

Research in Air's Behavior

The altitude reached by the regular planes is not very great, considering the full depth of the atmosphere, but weather-men consider that the first three or four miles contain most of the air-masses likely to have any immediate effect on the weather. The planes are equipped with automatic recording-instruments for temperature, barometric pressure, and humidity. The observations of wind-velocity and direction are made by the pilot, and, therefore, are not quite as accurate as those made by releasing free balloons, and following them with sensitive instruments.

Research in the behavior of the air at higher altitudes is being carried on by non-governmental agencies, chief of which is the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Last February, the Institute carried out an investigation with the aid of instrument-bearing balloons, released at St. Louis. Of thirty-eight balloons released in the flight, the instruments carried by thirty-six were found and returned to the Institute by residents of Southern Illinois. A second flight, with balloons capable of reaching altitudes of approximately fifteen miles, will be made soon. Chris Harmantas, who is in charge of the investigation, is at Lambert Field Airport, St. Louis, awaiting word from Cambridge to release them.

The signal for release will be given by Prof. C. G. A. Rossby, director of the division of meteorology at the Institute. He has announced that the forthcoming test will be made during active storm conditions. The balloons will be only partly inflated, to permit expansion when they reach the rarefied air of the stratosphere. At the limit of expansion they will burst, and the sensitive self-recording instruments, encased in shock-absorbing frames, will fall to earth. Each will carry an identification label offering a reward for their safe return to Professor Rossby.

November 17, 1934

Should Doctors Recognize the Beauty Industry?

"Council on Cosmetics" Is Proposed to Control Ingredients of Beauty Preparations and Clear Way for Medical Cooperation

Many forces have been hammering lately at the traditional conservatism of the medical profession, urging the acceptance of a wider social view-point. The latest, recently launched by *American Medicine* under the leadership of a New York dermatologist, Dr. Herman Goodman, is seeking to bring about recognition on the part of doctors of the social values of the cosmetic industry.

American Medicine, which has given almost all of its current number to the problem, has suggested the organization of a "Council on Cosmetics," the purpose of which would be to pass on the ingredients of all beauty preparations offered for sale, somewhat as the Committee on Foods of the American Medical Association now passes on the merits of branded foods claimed to have a health value. Supplementing this, it was suggested that an "Association of Physician Cosmetic Counselors" be formed, the members pledged to cooperate with local beauty shops in the interests of public health.

Behind this move lies the attitude of the average physician toward cosmetics, which for many years has ranged from passive tolerance to open hostility. The doctor's chief contact with cosmetics comes when a patient visits him for the treatment of maladies caused by some wrongly compounded hair-dye or lip-stick. He soon acquires the notion that all cosmetics are harmful and fraudulent, that their use is a silly affectation and that such foibles should be discouraged.

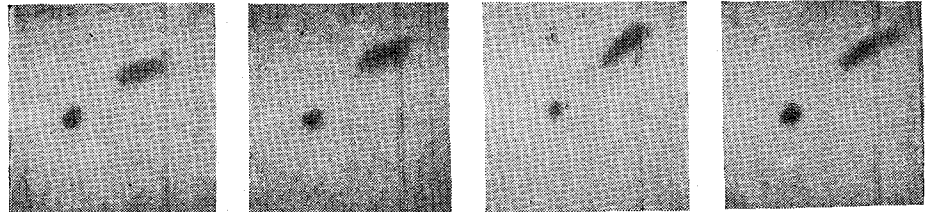
In the face of this opposition, often ably brought to public notice by health departments and the action of medical groups, the business of supplying beauty preparations has grown enormously. The Department of Commerce reported that the wholesale value of cosmetics manufactured in 1929 was more than \$200,000,000—an increase of 16 per cent. over 1927. The retail value of these preparations has been estimated at \$375,000,000, to which must be added the cost of personal service in beauty parlors and barber shops, amounting to about \$400,000,000.

The national outlay for beauty preparations in 1934 is probably smaller than in 1929, but the slump is estimated to be much less than in many other lines. Women, and increasing numbers of men, too, have learned the practical value of looking their best, especially in times of depression. Warnings issued periodically that hair-dyes may be poisonous, skin treatments dangerous and "youthifying" preparations useless, have not caused customers to shun these treatments.

Doctor Goodman contends that the ability of such an industry to continue is sound indication that it serves a useful social purpose. Instead of quarreling with

the cosmeticians, he suggests, the medical profession ought to aid the beauty industry to establish standards of safety and a code of ethics. As a matter of fact, the majority of beauty preparations probably are not poisonous; it is the exceptional case that reaches the doctor's attention.

Moreover, the cooperation would work both ways. Beauty operators have many more opportunities to notice physical ir-



regularities in their early stages than have physicians. If the operators were trained to observe such things, and to send incipient cases of disease promptly to the physician, public health would be the gainer. Beauty operators at present are said to be reluctant to do this because too often the doctor, learning that his patient has been sent by a beauty shop, is apt to conclude that it was the beauty treatment that caused the condition.

Conquest of Disease

Among the major disease plagues of the world, fourteen practically could be wiped out of existence if scientific knowledge were put into practise, according to "The Advance of Science" (Doubleday, Doran and Company), an interesting and useful new book about recent scientific developments, edited by Watson Davis, director of *Science Service*. The fourteen diseases are smallpox, diphtheria, yellow fever, malaria, typhoid fever, scurvy, beriberi, pellagra, rickets, hookworm disease, rabies, tetanus, and tularemia.

Among the diseases which Mr. Davis finds not yet "conquered" are cancer, pneumonia, bubonic plague, cholera, measles, leprosy, encephalitis, influenza, infantile paralysis, typhus fever, meningococcus meningitis, tuberculosis, arthritis, scarlet fever, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, undulant fever, and psittacosis, or parrot fever.

New Rickets Preventive

The discovery of a new substance, chemically different from Vitamin D but which also has power to prevent the development of rickets, has been announced in *Science* by Prof. Lester Yoder, of Iowa State College. It is made from a body chemical called cholesterol.

Science Snap-shots

A "Solar Bomb": An unusually violent explosion on the sun was recently discovered by the McMath-Hulbert Observatory of the University of Michigan with the *spectroheliokinematograph*, an apparatus for making motion-pictures of solar phenomena in the light of a single element, such as hydrogen or calcium. Four "stills" from the film are shown. The first (at the left) depicts an ordinary sun-spot, and near it (about 25,000 miles away)

the beginning of the explosion. The second picture, four minutes later, shows the cloud of ejected hydrogen, 30,000 miles long and 13,500 miles wide. Three minutes later this mass had almost doubled in length, expanding at forty miles a second. The fourth picture shows the cloud again condensing: apparently it was sucked back again into the spot whence it came. The entire cycle required about ten minutes. Such motion-pictures, now being taken only at the McMath-Hulbert Observatory, enable astronomers to study moving solar phenomena at their leisure.

* * * *

Books That Talk: The development of talking-books along the same lines as the talking motion-picture was predicted recently by Samuel G. Hibben, of the Westinghouse Lamp Company. Talking-books are now being made on phonograph records for the blind. In the near future less expensive methods, involving the use of sound film, will be devised, and talking-books will be sold like ordinary books, Mr. Hibben believes.

* * * *

Melting Glaciers: The largest glacial system in the continental United States, exclusive of Alaska, is rapidly melting away. It is the Mount Rainier system, comprising twenty-eight glaciers with an area of nearly fifty square miles. C. Frank Brockman recently pointed out in *American Forests* that Nisqually, third largest and most accessible of the group, is receding at an average rate of seventy-two feet a year.

* * * *

Suicide by Will-Power: Certain iguana lizards of the West Indies seem to be able to commit suicide simply by willing to do so, it was reported recently by Dr. Paul Bartsch, biologist of the Smithsonian Institution. These creatures, when captured alive and unhurt, often die within a few minutes and without any trace of injury.

Abbé Dimnet Gives His Views of Two Dictators

French Author and Philosopher Sees Nazi Leader as "a Prophet Only in His Own Country," While Mussolini Rules by "Force of Character," With the "World's Respect"

"HITLER'S triumph is due to cheap charm, Mussolini's lies in the seduction of strength, the force of his character."

Abbé Ernest Dimnet, pink-cheeked and silver-haired, writer, lecturer, educator, philosopher, expressed the opinion with conviction.

"Even the young Catholics are for Hitler as a national hero because of youth's eternal delight in heroics, tho they decline, of course, to accede to his religious program. Mussolini has compelled the world to his views and gained the world's respect. But Hitler is a prophet only in his own country."

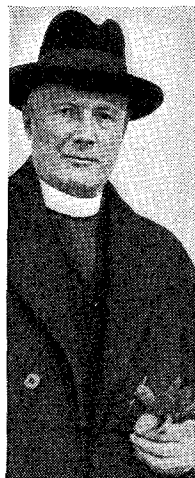
Abbé Dimnet arrived recently in New York for another of his annual visits and lecture tours, in which he will try to unravel Europe's knotted skein for American audiences who wonder how a former house-painter could succeed in making a nation goose-step behind him and a former sergeant take the seat of Cæsar.

Cosmopolite—and Frenchman

Still lithe and robust, the Abbé at sixty-eight is a cosmopolite so far as a Frenchman can be one, he is known here and in England as well as in his native Ardennes, where he said his first matins and which he still loves as all Frenchmen love their native soil.

In an apartment high above the sidewalk looking out on Central Park, the urbane Abbé talked pleasantly to an interviewer for THE LITERARY DIGEST, who found the atmosphere so genial that he basked in it until the warm autumnal sun approached the meridian. But then the Abbé had no jaguar to guard him, as once had Lily Pons, a compatriot of the Abbé's whose apartment could be seen from his rooms. She once made an interviewer sit beside her fearsome pet, and the interview was soon over. The Abbé recalled the incident, but not in token that he had contemplated placing any such menacing restriction on his own hospitality.

So the Abbé, who is said to be one of only two Frenchmen (the other being the late Jules Jusserand) to have attained literary distinction by his English writing, talked of dictators and presidents, of the Saar Basin, of war and peace and the League of Nations, of the interchange between Celtic



Wide World

Abbé Ernest Dimnet

Brittany and Celtic Wales, of the "French Revolution of 1934," of the fresh English countryside and the red-clay soil of Virginia he is soon to visit again, of America, "the fountain of his youth," and of other things which come into the ken of a traveled and observant man.

"The German mentality," he said, speaking of Hitler's hold on the Fatherland, "loves an intellectual frame, even tho it is not clothed in fact, which explains the failure of the German plan for the drive on Paris. The Germans couldn't accommodate the plan to the facts, to changing conditions. The plan must be right. They left their right flank exposed and drove on to failure. And with that love of a naked intellectual frame, the Germans have a capacity for enthusiasm far greater than that of the so-called Latin peoples. So it is that Hitler presents to them a picture of a pure and perfect race, which, rid of all Jewish and Alpine taint, is superior to any other. Hitler is its symbol." Yet among the élite of the German refugees he had met in Paris and elsewhere the Abbé found disgust with *Der Fuehrer's* tactics.

Just before taking ship for New York Abbé Dimnet had completed a three weeks' bicycle tour of Germany and the Saar Valley, observing conditions and gathering impressions. He saw no signs of poverty. If they concealed despair within, the houses were clean and freshly painted. But there was a look of hardness and distrust on the faces of officials, fearful of inquisitive eyes and ears, especially when they belonged to a writer.

The Abbé came away with the idea that Hitler would last indefinitely—unless. The chief danger to his régime—and to himself, perhaps—is his dependence on the Nazi army, which is despised by the regulars, headed by Gen. Werner von Blomberg. "There may be something brewing between them, which would bring on catastrophe," said the Abbé. He had heard, too, that Germany might be compelled to resort to food cards this winter, which might possibly spell Hitler's downfall.

"What then? Would it mean a restoration of the monarchy, or chaos?"

"It would probably mean Blomberg's taking power, or some other strong man, temporarily at least. After that, perhaps, a Hohenzollern." Of

the plan to shepherd Catholics and Protestants into one fold and nationalize the church, the Abbé said, "that will not be. It is impossible. Hitler will forget it." Events subsequent to the interview proved his correctness. Jaeger was out and Mueller facing the exit. The Lutheran and Catholic churches will remain free. The Abbé commended the courage of the Lutheran Bishops and pastors. "They have been," he said, "exceedingly brave."

On the issue of peace and war, Abbé Dimnet said that war was financially impossible. Besides, the people generally were sick and tired of it; war had been talked to death. But he put his finger on one danger spot. "It will mean danger," he said, "if a French army goes into the Saar." He believed that the plebiscite in January would show a narrow margin for Germany. If the vote could be free, thought the Abbé, the Saar would no doubt decide to remain under the League of Nations until Hitler disappeared from the scene, since in the Saar there was much opposition to him, tho, here again, youth was for him. In Cologne he had seen pictures of Hitler torn from the walls and cast away in shreds. But the vote can't be free; the people are afraid of reprisals, remembering the "blood purge" of June 30.

The Abbé talked on, a spirit, as ruddy as
(Continued on page 34)



The Reichsbishop Tries to Shepherd Them Into the Fold

—Racey in the Montreal Daily Star

The "Protocols of Zion"

Denounced by Court Expert

The "Protocols of the Elders of Zion," the fantastic story of an alleged Jewish conspiracy to overthrow Christianity and dominate the world, have become the basis of a libel suit in Berne, Switzerland. The Swiss Nazis' resurrection and distribution of these documents, which have frequently been declared forgeries, gave the Union of Jewish Communities in Switzerland the opportunity, as they deemed it, to set truth in pursuit of fraud and thus end forever the gruesome tale which has plagued Jews for sixty years.

The trial, which was begun at the end of October, was postponed a month, on agreement with counsel for the plaintiffs, to give the defendants time to bring forth all their evidence. The court appointed a German to investigate the documents for the defense. On behalf of the plaintiff Jews, C. A. Loosli, Berne author and the court's expert, had already declared in his report that the "Protocols" were "scandalous literature of the worst sort," confirming the findings of Herman Bernstein in a booklet called "The History of a Lie," printed in 1921, and an article printed in the London *Times* about the same time.

In Bernstein's account the documents were traced to a novel published in Germany by Herman Goedsche, writing under the pen-name of Sir John Retcliffe. Serge Nilus, a Russian, published an excerpt from this book in 1872 under the title, "The Jewish Cemetery in Prague and Council of the Representatives of the Twelve Tribes of Israel," in which was recited the story of bearded Jewish elders conspiring, in a cemetery, to overthrow Christendom and set up a Jewish universal government. Later editions of the lurid tale were published in Russia, in order, according to the London *Times*, to help the Russian secret police foment anti-Semitic agitation.

Bernstein's Account Confirmed

Bernstein's account was substantially confirmed by the lawyers for the Berne plaintiffs. M. Loosli declared the "Protocols" were originally based on a famous essay written in 1864 by Maurice Joly, French author, called "A Dialogue in Hades between Machiavelli and Montesquieu." In this essay Montesquieu defends an oppressed people against the despotism of Napoleon, who in the so-called "Protocols" is transformed into the Jewish elders. Two Basel stenographers who reported the Zionist Congress there in 1897, at which the "Protocols" were alleged to have been drawn up, testified that the delegates merely discussed the Jewish National Home in Palestine.

Alfred Zander, who had affirmed the authenticity of the documents in the Nazi Party organ, "Swiss National Front," said: "I am convinced that the 'Protocols' are as authentic as the Holy Scriptures themselves."

The Problem of the Criminal Insane

The Laws Governing Testimony by Psychiatrists, and Systems of Releasing Prisoners From Institutions, Are Under Attack

In a baseball game among patients of an insane asylum, one of them hit a three-bagger, but stopped half-way to first. The implorings of neither coach nor spectators could budge him, and he was thrown out. He had, he said afterwards, "heard a voice." So long as he remains in the hospital he may do nothing worse than halt a baseball game. Given his freedom, he may hear a "voice" bid him commit a crime.

The country has been aroused time and again by crimes committed by men released from asylums as apparently cured, even when the doctors in charge knew they were not cured. In a recent case which attracted general attention the alleged criminal was released from a State hospital over the protests of the authorities.

The problem of the criminal insane is complicated also by lack of uniform law and practice. Insanity is the second line of defense in almost any major crime. Psychiatrists are engaged by both the State and the defense. The psychiatrists for the defense are supposed, of course, to declare the defendant insane as a means of bringing about his acquittal.

To forestall, as far as possible, further crimes by those who have been committed for actual insanity, Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine of New York City has announced that he would investigate the system of releasing the criminal insane from institutions and asked that the records of those released be placed in the hands of the police so that a check may be kept on them. But several noted psychiatrists thought the solution not so simple. According to a New York *Herald Tribune* interviewer, they attacked the antiquated law governing the testimony of psychiatrists, the system which permits experts to take sides during a trial and lawyers to obtain *habeas corpus* writs for the release of insane persons against the advice of the asylum's staff.

Both Dr. Clarence O. Cheney, president of the American Psychiatric Association, and Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, former director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, were emphatic in their disapproval of the system of permitting psychiatrists to take sides. "I would advocate," said Doctor Cheney, "an unbiased, unprejudiced board of psychiatrists appointed by the court."

In Massachusetts prisoners are examined by a commission named by the

Department of Mental Diseases, but even here the defendant still has the right to call in expert testimony. Dr. Walter N. Thayer, Jr., psychiatrist and State Commissioner of Correction, said that tests for



Keystone

Held for murder, this youth, at the age of seventeen, was classed as "definitely feeble-minded"

sanity should be made after conviction. "A jury of twelve laymen," he declared, "is not qualified to know, and neither is a judge who is not a psychiatrist." Doctor Thayer said there was no increase in criminal insane cases, but that "we have become increasingly conscious of them through more thorough diagnosis."

New Procedure Urged

But Dr. V. C. Branham, Secretary of the American Psychiatric Association's Committee on Legal Aspects, and Deputy-Commissioner of Correction of New York State, was quoted as saying that an increase of 8 per cent. in the number of patients at Matteawan State Hospital and 17 per cent. in the Dannemora State Hospital in the last four years establish without a doubt that "the increase of criminally insane in the State of New York is an absolute as well as a relative matter."

In an effort to eliminate defects of procedure in a criminal trial where the sanity of the defendant is under question, the Committee on Medico-Legal Problems of the Section of Criminal Law recommended at the recent meeting of the American Bar Association several radical changes. Chief of these is that the court, either on its own motion or on request of either side, shall appoint a commission of not more than three to testify at the trial, their fees to be paid by the State. Either side may also summon other expert witnesses. If it is decided that the defendant is not able to understand the proceedings against him, he shall be committed to a proper institution.

A Folk-Drama With Foot-Notes of History

"The Farmer Takes a Wife," a Vastly Satisfying Tale of the Erie Canal, Restores the Native Historical Play to a High Point of Audience Appreciation

UNTIL now, due mainly to the astonishing sloth of the dramatists, the American historical play has been aglow with a spectacular genius for producing boredom. Whole acres of ordinarily alert audiences have been known to fall into a glassy-eyed catalepsy at the first appearance of a Daniel Boone cap or the first reference to the Boston Tea Party, and any play daring to refer to a character even faintly recognizable as Betsy Ross was a play destined for hard scratching to meet the actor pay-roll on Saturday night.

That dashing circumstance has been altered by a single play, a single play to which its First Audience filed in disconsolately and, at the end, marched out cheering. Well-bred, self-conscious cheers, of course, but cheers nevertheless. The play is "The Farmer Takes a Wife," which was cooked up with no small sorcery out of a novel by Walter D. Edmonds. Mr. Edmonds wrote two novels out of the fascinating, brawling years of the Erie Canal. One was "Erie Waters" and the other was "Rome Haul." Frank B. Elser read the latter and caught in it the richness and satisfaction and drama of a dead era. He reduced the novel to play form and for three years it teetered on the edge of perhaps half-a-dozen productions. One manager after another read it, cherished it, and determined to present it.

And then, one after the other, each discovered flaws. The sweep of glorious days and robust times was in it, but its detail was spotted. Eventually, the script came to the attention of Marc Connelly, the fantasy-master who wrought "The Green Pastures." Sweating fantasy at every pore, spinning and purring with a shrewd knowledge of play technique, Mr. Connelly took the play and went to work on it. The result—offered by Max Gordon at the 46th Street Theater with a cast of shining correctness—is a theater evening, or even a theater matinée, brimming with deep satisfaction which envelops the heart and warms it. The detail, thanks to Mr. Connelly, now is in it—and what detail it is!

This is the play about the Erie Canal—the "Grand Canawl"—in the days when the boaters on that placid ribbon were beginning to tremble at the prospect of the noisy, dirty railroads encroaching on their domain. It is in the early 'fifties. For more than



Margaret Hamilton, Ralph Riggs, and Francis Pierlot in a homespun and humorous scene from "The Farmer Takes a Wife"

twenty-five years the canal has fed men and supplies into the fast-growing West. An aristocracy of the towboats has risen up and the second generation boaters are fiercely proud of their sluggish ditchway. Old and young alike scorn all humanity that has

not been born and bred on the mud-banks. Canal hotels, strung from Albany to Buffalo, are vivid with the life of these people and in them cargo agents keep the industry alive.

Into this atmosphere comes a farm boy, tall, lean and homesick. He has come to drive a tow-team to make enough money to go back to the farm, a farm of his own, bought and paid for with the money earned on the hateful canal. He

falls in love with a cook—and from that point forward boy and girl are but symbols in the conflict, raised by the Messrs. Elser and Connelly, between the canal and the farm. In the end, the canal has to lose and does—to the farm and to the railroads.

The magic of simple, direct writing, unadorned with the customary plush phrasing which glazes most historical plays, turns this fragile story into something of great consequence. The nearest truth, probably, is that between them the authors have accomplished the most difficult and elusive of all the theater's feats: they have got into the hearts of their characters and understood them.

It would be next to impossible to describe the artful way in which details of the period are sneaked in through casual dialog. Nothing ever is plumped down in front of the audience as tho to say: "Here is how it was." The details are small, unobtrusive, homespun and, as a natural result, splendidly vivid. They pile up, until at the end the feeling is one of having lived for a space with these people of eighty years ago. The actual arrival of the first railroad train is played, wisely, for comedy, and because of that it becomes twice as heartbreaking a circumstance. Less knowing dramatists, or at least a less-knowing dramatist than Mr. Connelly, would have written the scene with bleakly tragic deliberateness and the whole point would have been lost in a torrent of thumping, obvious, theatrical trickery.

Here, then, is a historical play, a native play, saved from the fate of boredom by collaborators who appear to have respected each other's talents, and who, in the shining end, have recognized that gentle humors and subtle salt are more than coronets and pompous speech in the making of a folk drama with foot-notes of history.

("Letters and Art" continued on page 26)

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced, the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Continental Varieties," a super-vaudeville in the European manner with Lucienne Boyer and Vicente Escudero starred. At the Little Theater.

"Conversation Piece," bland words, music, and lyrics by Noël Coward, with an exceptional performance by the beloved Yvonne Printemps. At the 44th Street Theater.

"Judgment Day," Elmer Rice's violent melodrama about a European dictator and his fanatical supporters. At the Belasco Theater.

"Life Begins at 8:40," a large, opulent, sprawling musical revue studded with beautiful scenery, girls, and clowns. At the Winter Garden.

"Merrily We Roll Along," a play in reverse, covering the years from 1934 to 1916 in the life of a dramatist. At the Music Box Theater.

"Personal Appearance," an impious, outrageous comedy debunking tours by film stars. The funniest show of the new season. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Small Miracle," a melodrama, in the "Grand Hotel" technique, the action of which takes place in the lounge of a theater during the course of a play's performance. At the Golden Theater.

"The Distaff Side," a distinguished English play about the women in one family, and what happened to them. At the Booth Theater.

"The Farmer Takes a Wife," richly satisfying folk-play of the Erie Canal in the 'fifties at the time of the encroachment of the railroads. At the 46th Street Theater.

"The Great Waltz," a vast and costly operetta spending \$500,000 to prove that the elder Strauss was jealous of his son. At the Center Theater.

W. B.

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The Playing-Fields of Nazi Germany

American Athletes Who Invade Berlin for the Olympic Games of 1936 Will Find That the Spirit of Sport Has Survived Regimentation, Depression, and Post-War Disillusionment

By HARRY HIRSCH

AFTER lengthy deliberation, it has been decided that American athletes will invade Nazi Germany to take part in the next Olympic games. It is interesting to survey the playing-fields of Germany, to discover now what thousands of athletes may expect when they go to Berlin where the XIth Olympic Games will be held in August, 1936.

Germany before the war wasn't so sports-minded as it is to-day. Of course, she had tennis, soccer, track-and-field, swimming, and rowing twenty years ago, but all those sports were carried on only by hundreds and thousands of people, not by millions as they are to-day. The war, which opened the eyes of every German to the values of physical education, started the era of prosperous years for sport, which began in 1920, and have not yet come to a standstill. Developed from the year 1920, there are now several millions of Germans who are banded together in various sport organizations, some small and many large sport-clubs.

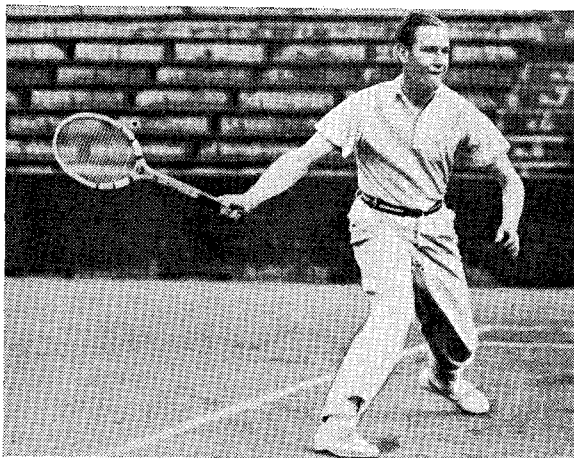
The most popular sport in Germany is soccer. Next to soccer, track-and-field finds the most enthusiastic followers. Both men and women have their championships, every year, and about 650,000 men and women take part. They rank first in Europe, both the men and the women.

No Professionalism in Sport

One might think that the outcome of the last war, the disillusionment, the hardening, might have opened the way for professional sports in Germany. But that is not the case. Sports in Germany are all strictly amateur. Even the coaches—at least 90 per cent. of them as far as track-and-field, swimming and soccer are concerned—are amateurs also.

Sport in Germany is carried on very differently from sports in America. Sports in the United States are built up primarily in universities, colleges, and high schools. Sports in Germany are carried on 99 per cent. in clubs, which are absolutely private.

The private clubs are the organizations which develop the German boys and girls into the internationally known athletes. Most of the clubs have departments for all



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The individualist in German sport: Baron Gottfried von Cramm, among the ten at the top in tennis

kind of sports, usually soccer, track-and-field, field-hockey, and handball. Most German sport-clubs have as many as 3,000 and 4,000 members, and most all of them have either large or small stadiums. My former club, the Sport Club Charlottenburg, especially known to all American track-and-field teams which visited Berlin during the last few years, has a stadium which can hold 30,000 spectators; a quarter-mile track circles a soccer-field, and five tennis-courts are just outside of the stadium. Two fields for hockey and two others for soccer are also owned by this one club, which has about 2,000 members. Eight hundred of them are women.

Athletes in Germany can be found most among the working class of people. When boys and girls want to go in for serious competition, and intend to accomplish something, they have to pack their things, and go out to the fields after office-hours, when they are tired from their day's work or, as it has been for quite some time now, when they don't have a job, and must start their 100-meters-dash with an empty stomach. That's the main reason why German athletes can not keep up with the marvellous showing of the Americans.

Consider that nearly all of the German sport-youngsters have been born and brought up during and after the World War. Most of those boys have been unlucky enough never to find a job. Their parents have been without work too.

Latest dispatches from Germany say that the Reichs-Sport-Leader gave better jobs to those who have been picked for special training for the Olympic Games, so they may be able to turn in a better performance in the Olympics.

To-day, a different point of nationwide interest has arisen. Since the Hitler government came into power, most of the boys joined the Nazi army, and, of course, had to attend most of their free time, to a different kind of sport education than they were given in their respective sport-clubs. The boys find it difficult to combine their training in the sport-clubs with the duties of a Nazi Storm Trooper. The consequence is that the sport-clubs are very badly off to-day.

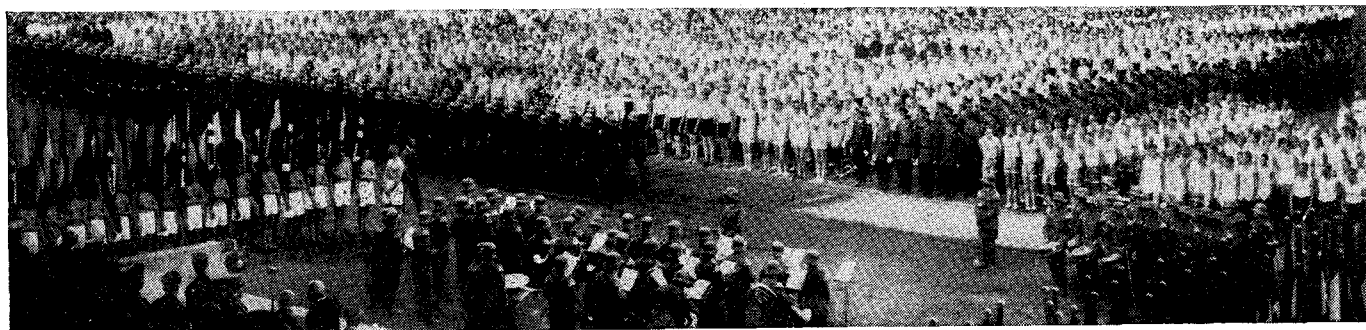
They have a hard time, for instance, trying to coach a relay team for meets, since usually one or two of the team have to be away on just that day to march with their comrades through the woods.

Of course this government wants to do its best and I am glad to say that the German Government encourages sport. Only our "old-fashioned" ideas conflict sometimes with those of the new Nazi style.

The Universal Language

The Olympic Games of 1936 will be carried out, no matter what's going on. The Jewish question is settled. The Reichs-Sport-Leader promised to give placement to any German-Jewish athlete who is considered good enough to make the German Olympic team. There is no doubt that this promise will be fulfilled as Germany fears that America and England may not participate if she handles the situation otherwise. The German people themselves are no more anti-Semitic than they used to be.

German athletes never wanted the race question to be brought into sport. As a matter of fact, when Metcalfe—the great American colored sprinter—traveled with an American track-and-field team through Germany last summer, he was the most applauded athlete on the team. The spectators yelled for Metcalfe all the time. He was the hit of the whole season. The Olympic ideal knows no creed or color. Like music, it is a universal language.



European Picture Service

Regimentation in German sport: the sport-tournament of 1934 in Nuremberg Stadium



YEARS WITHOUT DARKNESS

FROM this family the darkness of an uncertain future has been swept away.

Come what may, they will enjoy peace and contentment, the comforts of life as well as some of its luxuries. Come what may, the years that lie before this family are brightened by security.

The husband and father has been wise enough to foresee the hazards that life holds, and, enjoying only a modest income, he has made plans accordingly. Around his home and his family, he has thrown a sheltering wall of protection. That sheltering

wall of protection is insurance.

His home is guarded by fire and burglary insurance. If anything happens to him, the unpaid portion of his mortgage will be paid by his life policies. From the same source will come an income for his widow, payable as long as she lives, and a special income for the education of his children. If he lives, there will be an income to assure him comfort in his own sunset years.

Should he meet with an injury, his accident insurance will pay the bills and will provide an income while he is disabled. When he drives, he and

his car have insurance protection.

Through the safe and economical medium of insurance, he has provided protection for himself and his family to meet the hazards of life. He has made certain that, for his family, there will be no years of darkness.

The Travelers offers every form of insurance. The Travelers agent nearest you can help you plan your insurance protection. His experience can be of the utmost benefit to you.

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THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY

Harmonica King: The Story of Borrah Minevitch

From Obscurity to Fame, the Leader of the Nation's First Mouth-Organ Band Has an Uncanny Influence Over Small Boys—for He Makes Them Appreciate Music

BY ARTHUR MANN

THIRTY-TWO years ago he was born. Twenty-two years ago he was a newsboy on the streets of Boston. Twelve years ago he was attending a New York college, envying everybody who had a dollar.

To-day he is the *Pied Piper* of all boys who play the harmonica. The name, Borrah Minevitch, has become a synonym for perfection in operating that fascinating instrument which almost all men and boys have tried to master at some time in their lives. His last ten years typify the journey from rags to riches which pertains to all civilized countries. His genius, and his band of oddly-assorted boys, have won the hearts of listeners and beholders with such rapidity that the ordinary run of entertainers stands aghast.

Minevitch placed his faith in the universal appeal of a simple instrument, which, somehow, had become the stepchild of music. No one ever had plumbed its possibilities.

The Scoffers Routed

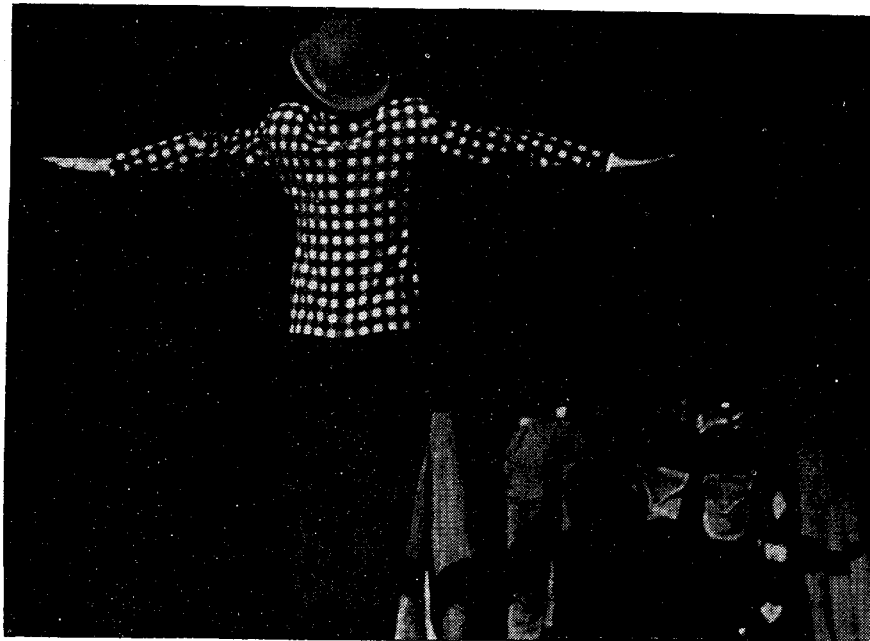
He has jammed theaters everywhere, received as high as \$3,200 a week, and is welcome "on the road." To-day, his recently organized Harmonica Institute of America, with headquarters in Rockefeller Center, has 125,000 members, and is growing fast. The Institute teaches harmonica fundamentals, and the rudiments of band harmony, in four lessons. After that the boys go on their own.

"Half of the world plays a harmonica," he says, "and the other half wishes it could."

He long since has routed the scoffers who insisted that the harmonica doesn't belong in the music family. There is no argument when his band of boys play complicated orchestrations like "American in Paris," "Rhapsody in Blue," Gershwin classics; "Liebestraum," "Deep River," "Peanut Vendor," and operatic arias. Yet, the Musicians' Union denies the boys membership, or recognition. They insist it's a toy!

Minevitch was born in Kief, Russia, in 1902, the last of seven children. He has taken out first papers repeatedly, but never a second.

The Minevitches settled in Boston, but the father died soon afterward. The family eked out the usual honest existence.



Orchestral and photographic nuances as Borrah Minevitch directs his harmonica artists

Borrah sold papers after school down at Scollay Square, and at the Beacon Building. He was known as the "harmonica-playing newsboy." He served Mayor Curley, and the late Calvin Coolidge, then Lieutenant Governor, who, by the way, was an accomplished harmonica-player.

Minevitch followed his oldest brother, Joseph, to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but he did not graduate. After six months, he followed Joe to New York, intent upon finishing at Columbia, where Joe worked in the laboratories as a research chemist analyzing German dyes.

But Borrah wound up at City College. He worked at very odd jobs after school. He played hookey often, and hung out at the Clare Tree Major School for Dramatic Acting. There was a little Broadway in him.

He ran into an academic snag in the junior English course, and flunked. Professor Otis took pity on him, and agreed to give him his credits if, during the summer, he wrote an intelligent thesis on an individual subject.

Borrah turned to the harmonica, and wrote about it. He traced the instrument's pedigree, cited its possibilities, and limitations, and wound up with an instructive "flash" finish. He got his credits.

The thesis has been published by the harmonica magnates. More than 5,000,000 copies have been distributed to players.

In his endless search for work after school in New York, he came across the newly-invented chromatic harmonica, upon which it was possible to play any song without faking sharps and flats. He tried it out so often at the store that the instrument broke down. Then Minevitch took it off the dealer's hands as a "used" instrument at half price!

He landed a clerking job at Wurlitzer's on Forty-second Street, New York City. After the children's concerts, he would stand at the head of the stairs, and electrify the crowd with solos. Then he would lead them over to his notion-counter. Sales jumped. His salary increased. Finally, Howard Wurlitzer rewarded him with a chance to play a harmonica solo at the Rivoli with Dr. Hugo Riesenfeld's orchestra.

Broadway! He selected Berlin's "Home-sick" for his debut, and rehearsed for

hours with the orchestra. His mother came for the event. Glowing within, Minevitch went to the restaurant where the Broadway bigwigs of the day hung out. He celebrated with a big meal, the biggest meal a "celebrity" ever ordered.

When he reached the stage-door of the Rivoli, the show was over!

Disconsolate, he walked up Broadway, lecturing himself severely. How far he walked, he doesn't remember, but, when he returned, the second show was over.

Unique Music and Methods

Minevitch started home, but he thought of his patient mother. He took his last two dollars, and bribed his way past the doorman. Waiting behind the curtain for his cue, he forgot about the step down into the orchestra. He entered by crashing headlong into the kettledrum. But he put the harmonica to his lips, and stopped the show.

From then on he never worried about a career. Money came in steadily. He got his B.S. at City College in 1924. He spent a year promoting harmonicas for the manufacturers. Five years later, sales jumped to 30,000,000 harmonicas in a year.

If his music is unique, his method of gaining the effects is more so. His system is to obtain four orchestrations of a piece. From the four he makes a composite, retaining the best effects of each. The boys learn the entire melody by heart.

Were he only an entertainer, his genius might be discarded lightly. But he can lead boys to music, and that puts him above the mob. A healthy boy will shun a violin or piano, then practise twice as hard on a harmonica, which leads to the same goal—music appreciation. Minevitch is in the leader's chair.



BUSINESS *AT A PROFIT!*

Many companies are getting new orders—cutting costs—increasing their profits—through the systematic every-day use of Long Distance.

Read this interesting story of a typical case.

WHEN perplexing new problems arise in *your* business, give the telephone a chance to help you! Remarkable results are being achieved by other companies every day in the year. Many frankly attribute their success to the *organized use* of Long Distance.

Faced with new conditions in the industry, the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Company found it necessary to revise its sales set-up and introduce new ways of doing business. A plan of systematic telephoning was fitted into the general program.

The company now checks its records once a week and promptly solicits business by Long Distance from those dealers whose orders are declining. . . . Salesmen use the telephone to keep in close touch with dealers between their regular visits; and also to transmit rush orders to the factory. . . . Eighty-five

per cent of all complaints are immediately answered from headquarters by telephone because of the opportunity for personal discussion and for building closer relations.

As a result of a material reduction in sales and distribution costs made possible in part by this plan, the Norwalk Company increased its margin of profit at a time when general conditions were unfavorable. The President says: "Our financial success during this period was due in large part to the telephone."

It may be to *your* decided interest to learn the results which the systematic use of Long Distance will produce for your organization. Your local Bell Company will gladly work out a method of organized telephoning for you to try. No obligation, of course. Just call the telephone office.



TYPICAL STATION-TO-STATION RATES

From	To	Daytime	7 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Detroit	Toledo	\$.45	\$.35	\$.35
Omaha	St. Louis	1.65	1.40	.95
Pittsburgh	Atlanta	2.15	1.80	1.20
Jacksonville	Philadelphia	3.00	2.45	1.65

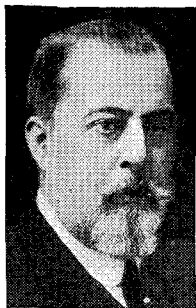
Gatti-Casazza to Retire from Metropolitan

With but One American Novelty on Its Schedule, and the Old Favorites Doing Yeoman Service, the Opera Company Enters Its Last Season Under the Master Impresario

By FRANCIS D. PERKINS

THIS winter's season of the Metropolitan Opera Company will be the last under the management of Giulio Gatti-Casazza. Mr. Gatti-Casazza, who will be sixty-six years old next February, gave his age and the "continued and exhausting hardships" of his career as the reasons for his forthcoming retirement in April. He had postponed announcement of his decision, made last spring, at the request of Paul D. Cravath, Chairman of the Metropolitan's Board of Directors.

Altho New York has been offered opera ever since October 8 at the Hippodrome, many do not think that the opera season—or, indeed, the music season in general—has really begun until the doors are opened for the first subscription performance of the season at the Metropolitan Opera House. This year the season will open during the Christmas holidays, the exact date having just been announced as Saturday, December 22. It will be fourteen weeks long, and will continue until the last week-end in March.



© Mishkin

Giulio Gatti-Casazza

Effect of the Depression

It will be the fiftieth regular season of opera since the Metropolitan began its career, with Gounod's "Faust," on October 22, 1883, and the twenty-seventh under the general management of Mr. Gatti-Casazza.

During this century, and especially during the régime of Mr. Gatti-Casazza, the Metropolitan reached such a degree of stability and prosperity that the prospect of its doing business along the usual lines each new season seemed as definite as that

of the rising of the sun each morning. But, due to the loss of patronage caused by hard times, the first three post-depression seasons wiped out most of the accumulated reserve of over \$1,000,000, and despite economies and salary reductions among the artists and staff the directors had to shorten the season from twenty-four to sixteen weeks for 1932-'33 and to fourteen weeks for 1933-'34, and call upon the general musical public for assistance. A guaranty fund of \$300,000 was raised in the winter of 1933, and one believed to be about the same amount last winter. The Juilliard Foundation contributed to both funds. An opera season in 1934-'35 did not become a certainty until last June, after arrangements had been completed for the reconstruction program undertaken by the owners of the house, the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company.

"In the Pasha's Garden," which is to have its production in the fifth week of the season, will be the sixteenth American work to be produced at the Metropolitan by Mr. Gatti-Casazza. Thus far, he has offered thirteen operas and two ballets by American composers; no American work found its way into the Metropolitan before his régime. Lawrence Tibbett will sing the *Pasha*, and Ettore Panizza will conduct.

One work, while over a century old, will be given for the first time at the Metropolitan this season is "Il Matrimonio Segreto," an *opera buffa* with music by Domenico Cimarosa and libretto by Giovanni Bertati. It was first produced in Vienna in 1792, and first heard here in 1834, but is virtually unknown to this century's American operagoers. The Juilliard Opera School, however, produced it here in English in April, 1933. At the Metropolitan, it will be first given toward the ninth week of the season with Lucrezia Bori in the leading soprano rôle.

The only work definitely announced for revival is "Der Rosenkavalier" in three acts, with music by Richard Strauss and libretto by Hugo von Hofmannsthal. This opera, regarded by many as the greatest musico-dramatic comedy of the twentieth century, was last heard at the Metropolitan in 1929-'30. In the coming revival, scheduled for the third or fourth week of the season, Lotte Lehmann, Maria Olszewska, and Emanuel List are expected to sing major rôles, with Artur Bodanzky conducting.

Other revivals will be chosen from a list including Beethoven's "Fidelio," Montemezzi's "L'Amore dei Tre Re," Verdi's "La Forza del Destino," and Bellini's "La Sonnambula."

Of the six singers who will appear at the Metropolitan for the first time this season, four are Americans, and one, Mary Moore, twenty-year-old coloratura soprano, is a native New Yorker. Helen Jepson, a soprano, twenty-eight years old, from Titusville, Pennsylvania, has had opera, concert, and radio experience. Myrtle Leonard, contralto, from San Francisco, has already appeared in New York as a concert artist. Kathryn Meisle, contralto, of Philadelphia, was associated with the Chicago Civic Opera from 1923 until its dissolution in 1932.

The newcomers from Europe are Anni Konetzni, Wagnerian dramatic soprano, about whom little has been made known here thus far, altho her singing in German opera-houses has been praised by American critics, and Dino Borgioli, Italian tenor. He has sung in opera in Chicago and on the Pacific Coast, but has appeared in New York only as a concert artist. Ettore Panizza, an Italian conductor of long experience, has been engaged to replace Tullio Serafin, who has become artistic director of the Royal Opera in Rome.



Acme

When the Metropolitan Opera season opens, crowds wait in line to buy tickets

*“discovered in a great
U.S. medical college!*

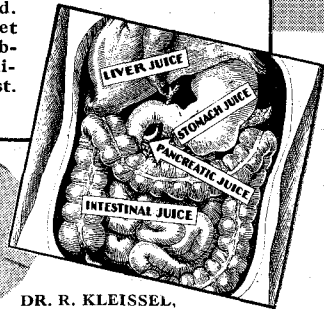
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new Yeast
acts
much faster”*

explains
DR. R.E. LEE

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(Newly added Vitamin A combats Colds!)**

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But... isn't all Yeast the same?

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Thus your food is better “churned”—digested. Your stomach empties sooner. You shouldn't feel “stuffed up,” or have indigestion after meals. Constipation usually stops. Cathartics can't *correct* constipation. “XR” Yeast “normalizes” you!

The Skin clears up quicker, too?

Yes! “XR” Yeast speeds up your digestive system and feeds pure nourishment into your blood—not poisons. Your skin gains “tone.” Pimples, etc., soon disappear!

Will it help prevent colds?

It helps, by cleaning you out and



by supplying “anti-infective” Vitamin A (newly added)... Fleischmann's “XR” Yeast also contains Vitamins B, D and G.

EAT 3 CAKES of Fleischmann's “XR” Yeast daily, plain or dissolved in one-third glass of water—preferably a half hour before meals. Keep on till you're *well!* Start now.

“New ‘XR’ Yeast acts twice as Fast!”

“After eating the new yeast for only two days I felt better,” writes Mrs. J. A. Corney, New York City. “I was sluggish, had indigestion. ‘XR’ Yeast is twice as fast as the former yeast.”

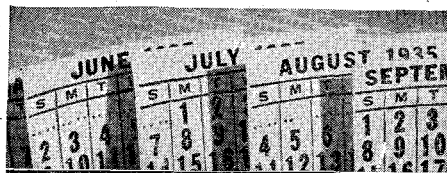
(As good as ever for baking, too!)



Fleischmann's XRYeast

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For Year 'round Driving Pleasure

Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

The Open Door at Home. By Charles A. Beard. (New York: The Macmillan Company; \$3.)

"Recovery?" Impossible! "The exact patterns of past institutions, practises and conduct, once dissolved, have never yet been 'restored' or 'recovered,' thus making highly improbable any restoration or recovery of any past order in the years to come." That is the verdict of Charles A. Beard, perhaps the leading American historian, as cited in a bold book which seeks to look into America's future, "The Open Door at Home."

Doctor Beard is impatient with those who think that the answer to the world crisis is to return to the old ways which led us into it. "The predicament in which the nations of the earth are now floundering," he says, "is a crisis in thought as well as economy." We must learn to think better.

"Bankers *thought* that foreign loans now in default were 'good' at the time they were floated and that transfers of credit would redound to the interest of the American nation. Business men *thought* that the plant extensions which they were building a few years ago would be profitably employed in the manufacture of commodities. Farmers *thought* that markets would be found for the produce of additional acres brought under cultivation. And most leading citizens of the United States *thought* that the country had reached a high plateau of permanent prosperity and could find ever-expanding markets for the goods which flowed from factory and farm."

What we need to do now, Doctor Beard thinks, is to quit yearning for the things we thought we were about to get, and to think freshly about what we can get. Doctor Beard is no economic determinist; he refuses to accept any rigid set of predictions about the future; the real crisis of thought, he says, is not the transition from a world of theological certainties to a world of new scientific certainties, as some of the young thinkers claim, but from a world of rigid minds following fixed paths toward acceptance of the world as a place of trial and error. He admires President Roosevelt not because he has been right but because he has been experimental.

In the past, American politics has been bedeviled by two conflicting schools of thought, the high-tariff industrial-

ist (Mahan-Theodore Roosevelt-Lodge-Hoover) school which believed that every nation faced the alternatives of commercial expansion or stagnation and decay, world-power or economic decline; and the low-tariff agrarian school which argued that if only the whole world would climb onto a free-trade basis, the world's

problems would be solved. Doctor Beard is skeptical of both. The United States is itself a vast free-trade area, he says, but we have chaos, crisis, undue concentration of money-power in one center, and most of the evils of the outside world. He doesn't believe that there are natural laws of economics which can be set to work to effect a perfect healing; the world—in particular, the United States—will have to learn to use its head, to do a little national planning. And he thinks we can do it upon the assumption that we will never have large

foreign markets, but will have to solve our own problems at home.

That, Doctor Beard thinks, is what President Roosevelt has been trying to do. The President has, in the main, abandoned the old theory of both industrialists and agrarians that prosperity could somehow be bought by selling our surplus produce abroad; he recognizes "the inexorable development of combinations in industry"; he has begun a colossal project of mass-education, insisting that farmers and manufacturers must learn to use cooperation where they have been taught rugged competition; he recognizes the right of labor to be represented in the government of industry; he understands that unemployment is a misfortune, not a sin.

We are not going back to Rugged Individualism, in Doctor Beard's view; there is no need for us to drift into the fixed worlds of Communism or of Fascism. We do not need dictatorship, and Doctor Beard insists upon the difference between energetic leadership and dictatorship. "A dictatorship means the possession of irresponsible power beyond recall or modification except through physical violence," while the concentration of power in Franklin D. Roosevelt's hands has been accomplished "within the letter and spirit of the Constitution." Within this framework, he sees vast changes impending; but none more important than the change in ideas, which the American people, almost unconsciously, is undergoing.

Worth Reading

Sundown, by John Joseph Mathews. (New York: Longmans, Green and Company; \$2.50.) A novel of Indian life by the author of "Wah-kon-tah," who is half-Indian himself. Perhaps the first good novel of, rather than about, Indians.

Glory Hunter, by Frederick F. Van de Water. (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company; \$3.75.) Completely demolishing the Custer legend, and making the hero of the Last Stand out to be an incompetent and insubordinate commander who needlessly sacrificed his own and his men's lives—all for glory.

My Next Bride, by Kay Boyle. (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company; \$2.50.) By one of the most sensitive American prose-writers of to-day.

South to Cadiz, by H. M. Tomlinson. (New York: Harper and Brothers; \$2.50.) On Spain, its sherry, its dreams and its revolutions; with a concluding essay on Thoreau, who lived so unforgettably at Walden Pond when the forgotten gold-diggers were founding California.

Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

PRELUDE TO A STORM

BY MARY ANN DELMORE

The dunes are dark and strange today;
The dunes are full of fog;
The fishermen have left the bay
In search of warming grog.
The shutters are all latched tight;
The door barred with a log.
The sky is filled with waning light
And the howling of a dog.

—*Poetry Book of the Poets' Workshop*
(Berkeley, Calif.)

BEFORE THE WAVE BREAKS

BY KATHERINE GARRISON CHAPIN

There is a stillness
Between thunder and thunder,
There is a green swathe
The plow turns under.

There shall be peace
Between sorrow and sorrow,
Between lightning at night
And the dark dawn tomorrow.

Seize the clear moment
That time never makes;
There is smooth high water
Before the wave breaks.

—*American Poetry Journal* (New York).

POEM

BY STEPHEN SPENDER

I hear the cries of evening, while the paw
Of dark creeps up the turf;
Sheep's bleating, swaying gulls' cry, the rook's
caw,
The hammering surf.

I am inconstant yet this constancy
Of natural rest twangs at my heart;
Town-bred, I feel the roots of each earth-cry
Tear me apart.

These are the creakings of the dusty day
When the dog night bites sharp,
These fingers grip my soul and tear away,
And pluck me like a harp.

I feel this huge sphere turn, the great wheel
sing,
While beasts move to their ease:
Sheep's love, gulls' peace—I feel my chat-
tering
Uncared by these.

—*Poems*, Stephen Spender, Random House,
New York.

AFTER YEARS

BY H. BONER

I have almost forgotten
That still your feet
Case themselves in silk and leather,
And leave print, in rainy weather,
On some far street.

Or that your chiselled nostrils
Draw life from air,
Or that these same mornings you wake,
Or raise curved hands to shake
The same soft hair.

Thought falters in telling me
That you may talk
Somewhere, and people listen casually,
And touch your hand, and see no prodigy
When you walk.

As to my occasional letters—
They might be flowers, tossed
At night into a long wind, and whirled
Into an ancient dark beyond the world
Where something was lost.

—*The London Mercury*.

Ever smoke around the clock?

Some days, do you seem to be "lighting up" like perpetual motion . . . breakfast to bedtime, and all hours in between? Those are grand days to get introduced to Spud. Spuds have a way all their own of quenching the heat in smoke . . . tempering its dryness . . . giving you both unspoiled flavor and a fresh, cool mouth. *Why don't you try them?*



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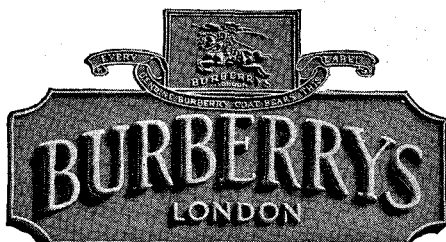
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Japan Mixes Oil With Water In Naval-Ratio Controversy

(Continued from page 14)

Japan's Navy while Great Britain would be too outplayed in that part of the world to obstruct the deal. Britain would know when to give up a policy to avoid a *faux pas*.

Such is the clever Suetsugu's scheme, which it was long in advance intimated he would have to offer the London conferees. His schemes have a way of coming true. Back in 1924 he had a scheme for making Japan paramount in underwater craft—which, by the text of the Washington naval limitation treaty, was impossible. But Suetsugu came to London in 1930, and forced the British and American representatives to give him complete freedom in submarine construction as the price of not ending limitation then and there—and in addition he got increased limitations put on the craft that destroy submarines! It was all done on the premise, offered by Suetsugu with a cryptic smile, that the submarine is strictly a *defensive* weapon. Whereupon Suetsugu went home to Japan and launched two submarines capable of crossing the Pacific and back again—a type which the United States Navy does not possess and which, in emergency, it would take the United States two years to build.

Parity—or Oil

But what if the United States and Great Britain refuse naval parity to Japan, and American and British oil companies take their loss and get out of the Japanese Empire? Suetsugu feels safe enough. Japan will then have to *build* the "parity" which would give her overwhelming dominance in the Western Pacific, instead of getting it by negotiation—a more expensive process provided the United States and Great Britain really would put heart and money into a naval race, which Japanese think they will not.

Meanwhile, Suetsugu's Navy relies upon the Russian oil supply imported by Matsukata's new oil company, which already has taken nearly half the market in Japan and on the China Coast away from the British and American companies and has put down the price of gasoline in Pacific Asian ports from fifty cents an imperial gallon to nine cents.

Matsukata, one of Japan's most spectacular entrepreneurs—which is saying much—who had failed and lost his millions in his fifties, started brokering Soviet oil when approaching seventy, and has in two years built one of the Orient's largest fortunes. His company now has a virtual monopoly on jobbing of Soviet oil from Korea to Siam, including China. Unlike the American and British companies, when Matsukata's company was told to import and keep stocks for the Imperial Japanese Navy, it received large government grants and favors to compensate.

And so, at London now, Japan plans to get either naval parity or adequate oil, and if she gets the first the last pours into her lap, and if she gets the last she will ask for the first next time.

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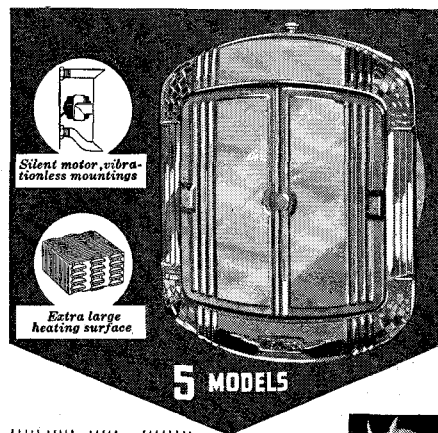
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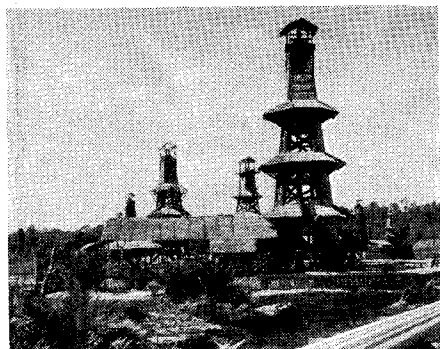
ACTS LIKE MAGIC ON SWOLLEN
TIRED, ACHING, PERSPIRING FEET

Oil-Powered War-Ships Remade the Strategical Map

(Continued from page 14)

merchant ships are organized for use as auxiliary cruisers.

While in 1931 almost 11,000,000 barrels were imported, last year Japan called on foreign countries for only 2,690,476 barrels. The Tertiary areas of the Japanese Archipelago are the nation's main reliance for future home supplies of petroleum. These resources consist of unexhausted horizons of present producing fields, undiscovered deeper horizons in structures now producing, and undiscovered fields. Geologists' recent estimates place Japan's untouched



Ewing Galloway, New York

Oil-well derricks at Tarakan, Borneo

stores at 40,000,000 barrels. The total number of producing wells is not far from 4,000, and the average daily production is approximately 5,500 barrels. There are twenty separate producing areas along the coast of the Sea of Japan.

Available to Great Britain to augment the petroleum which she buys from the huge fields along the Persian Gulf, and in South America, is the output of Borneo, which can still draw an estimated 39,000,000 barrels. This can be stored in the strong base at Singapore.

Group Insurance Protection

The families of almost 5,000,000 workers in the United States are protected by \$8,912,000,000 of group life insurance against the death of their wage-earning members, according to an announcement of the National Industrial Conference Board.

This insurance is in effect through almost 30,000 group life-insurance contracts under which employers and employees cooperate to protect employees' families when the wage-earner dies.

A Decrease in Suicides

Three per cent. fewer suicides and 3.3 per cent. fewer homicides in the United States and Canada during the first nine months of 1934 than in the corresponding period of 1933 were reported by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

The report disclosed also a slight increase, from 2 per 100,000 to 2.3, in deaths from alcoholism. Mortality from tuberculosis, diphtheria, and puerperal diseases, however, was greatly decreased.

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Topics in Brief

ADD SIMILES: As welcome as a collect telegram.—*Birmingham News*.

Two who are living as cheaply as one, show it.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

If golf-balls should sprout, the reforestation problem would be solved.—*Louisville Times*.

As far as crooners are concerned, how about a coast to coast hush-up?—*Albany Knickerbocker Press*.

PERHAPS a banker would say: "It's not the principal, it's the interest in the thing."—*Winston-Salem Journal*.

CURRENT popular songs are forgotten too quickly to be used against us by future generations.—*New Orleans States*.

You can tell those who have been broadened by travel. They know how to pronounce "visa."—*Detroit News*.

WE used to go out and bring home the bacon. Nowadays we expect to have it delivered.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont*.

JAPAN Ready to Finance Big Navy.—Head-line. This means, naturally, she has the yen for it.—*Nashville Tennessean*.

Good times will be here when men's trousers begin to bag at the pockets instead of at the knees.—*Duluth News-Tribune*.

ONE-HALF the world doesn't know how the other half lives, and is not especially worried on the subject.—*Jackson (Miss.) Daily News*.

QUEEN MARY of England is to pass on Princess Marina's trousseau. Let's hope that Mary won't try to high-hat Marina.—*Wichita Eagle*.

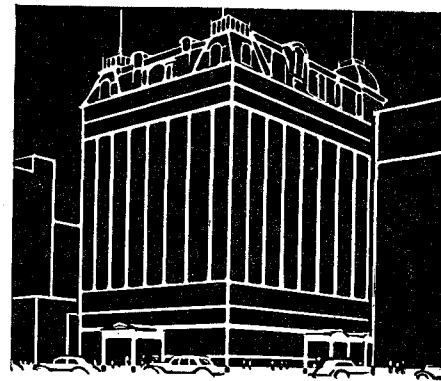
OFFICIAL liquor-tasters announce that legal liquor is getting better, and it doubtless takes an official taster to notice it.—*Louisville Times*.

THIS country will always have several millions of unemployed looking for work wherever they know they can't find it.—*Washington Post*.

THE man who passes the collection plate at church agrees with the financial observer that the dollar has quit dropping.—*Dallas Morning News*.

WE hear that Mussolini has cut lawyers' fees in Italy 13 per cent., which we assume gets the fees down to an even 100 per cent.—*Albany Evening News*.

"WHAT's all this fuss about my teaching the children to fight?" asks Mussolini. "Did they never hear of babies in arms?"—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*.



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Forecasting Better Times For Soviet-Ruled Russia

(Continued from page 13)

brought about a new emphasis on fundamentals. The Russians boast that every third person is studying, or, as expressed by one student, "everyone has a book in one hand and a gun in the other." Knowing only one philosophy, that of Communism, the youth of Russia surges forward with assurance—over 100,000,000 strong under the age of thirty. Everyone is working for a common definite ideal—the building of Socialism—and there is no hiatus between their ideas and the lives they are living. One can not help but be impressed by the happiness of the young people, and universal desire for learning and expression.

One of the first edicts of the Bolsheviks, following their assumption of power, related to the self-determination of racial and national minority groups—150 or more in number. Localism was to be encouraged with cultural and lingual autonomy. The new culture was to be national in form, but proletarian in content.

A significant recent development is the growing feeling of national solidarity, and wide-spread interest in things Russian. With considerable rapidity the far-flung parts of the Union are being welded into a modern nationalistic unit with pride in Russian products, and belief that everything Russian is best.

Better Times Forecast

The Communist Party now boasts that it is possible to have Socialism in a single country separately. It firmly believes that success at home, and the decay of capitalism abroad, will lead other nations to follow suit, and so the Third International has been relegated to temporary seclusion. Meanwhile, with great pride they point to the elimination of unemployment, a fourfold increase in the volume of industrial production over 1913 levels, and a doubling of the 1929 level.

Wide-spread skepticism as to the agricultural problem became acute last year with the tragic famine in the Ukraine, Northern Caucasus, and Lower Volga. I think the real reasons for the famine probably lie deeper than the disloyalty officially blamed. The efficiency in farming had deteriorated greatly by the "removal" of tens of thousands of kulaks and the migration of the abler peasants to urban and industrial centers. There was general apathy toward collectivization on the part of those remaining. They sabotaged grain collections, and the previous resistance of the kulaks, by deliberately killing the cattle, had reduced livestock 40 to 60 per cent.

Thirty-five high officials of the Commissariat of Agriculture in these regions were shot, while sixty or more were imprisoned for plots and mismanagement. In addition, the Party was thoroughly "cleansed," and the inefficient peasant administration was replaced by abler and trusted comrades. Volunteers from the cities, shock-brigades, the Red Army, and innumerable "crises" methods have appeared on the scene. There is fair assurance that this winter will bring better times in Soviet Russia.



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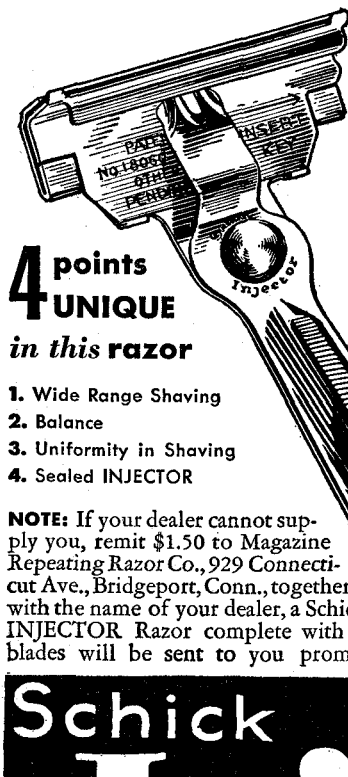
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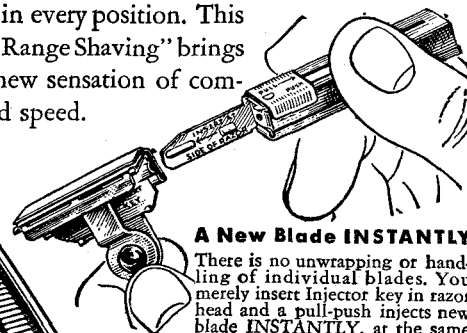


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FOR answer, the world looks to Japan . . . to its relations with China and Russia . . . its management of Manchukuo . . . its general policy in the Far East.

After surveying that policy at close range, J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, is returning from a visit to Japan, Manchukuo and China. His impressions are to be published in a series of 9 articles, appearing between December 17 and 29.

They report conditions as they actually are today; they clarify Japanese and Chinese attitudes, and they seek to point out those forces upon which an understanding between the United States and Japan can be built.

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Abbé Dimnet's Opinion Of Two Dictatorships

(Continued from page 18)

his cheeks, looking out of his eyes. The sparkle in those eyes and the bloom of health belied his years. Ten years less the interviewer gave him, until he looked it up in one of those tell-tale books.

"The greatest paradox," said the Abbé, "is Italy suggesting a revision of the Versailles Treaty. The awful difficulties in the way of revision appear the moment one begins studying the map and looking at the facts. There are 3,000,000 Germans and thousands of Dalmatians in Italy. There are Germans in Poland, Poles in Germany; Germans in Yugoslavia—alien races under almost every flag. Where would revision begin and where would it end?"

The relations between Italy and France, observed the Abbé, are on the mend. France is now willing to give her neighbor as much rope as she wants in Northern Africa. Mussolini's militarism holds no threat. "Militarism," said the Abbé, "is the basis of dictatorship." Which brought him to remark that France, once considered the leading militaristic nation of Europe, was actually the most pacific. It was a Frenchman, Briand, who labored for peace and brought the nations together in the Pact of Paris, Briand, who, in spite of his pacifism, was returned to power again and again. It was France that shortened the term of military service from two years to eleven months.

Speaking of the upheaval in France, Abbé Dimnet said the riots of February 6 were really a revolution, which resulted in recalling Doumergue to the helm, and his effort to remodel the French parliamentary system on British lines to make it more responsive to the will of the people.

"French Revolution of 1934"

One of Abbé Dimnet's lectures will be on "The French Revolution of 1934." The revolution, he said, was directed against the Chamber of Deputies, which still is the great stumbling-block to the suggested change. Deputies get 75,000 francs a year, and a pension of 42,000 francs after four years' service. "Politicians," smiled the Abbé, "are the same everywhere." The Chamber, moreover, has the power to initiate expenditures, with no check other than that of the Senate.

"America," turning to a favorite subject, "is becoming the land of repose and meditation. Americans are much less excitable than formerly. They view life more soberly. Family life is more like what it used to be in the early days of New England. The old New England fathers must be satisfied in their graves."

In such a genial atmosphere it would have been indelicate to mention the debt. Anyway, the interviewer came away with the feeling that the friendly ambassador is paying his share.

Author of "The Art of Thinking," which has had a wide sale, the Abbé brought with him a new manuscript for publication here. It will be called "My Old World."

"It is autobiographical in material," he said, "and trying to be wise in purpose."

On the Current Screen

It seems that whenever the cinema magnates are in doubt as to a story to film, they drag out Tolstoy's "Resurrection." First it was done as a silent photoplay, with Dolores Del Rio and Rod La Rocque in the leading rôles. In the early days of screen speech, Lupe Velez appeared as the betrayed heroine, and John Boles was the conscience-stricken hero. Now, Samuel Goldwyn, looking around for a second vehicle for his Ukrainian star, Anna Sten, hits once more on the famous pre-Bolshevik novel, and presents the most faithful version yet offered, which he calls *We Live Again* (AAA). By this time the plot of the work has grown just a trifle too familiar for complete comfort, but the current edition makes so earnest an effort to capture the spirit of the original, and it is so handsomely staged and acted, that one is led to believe that if "Resurrection" has to be done this third time, this is the sort of picture that should be made of it.



© 1934, United Artists Corp.

A scene from "We Live Again"

"We Live Again" has been particularly successful in capturing the mystic air which is so important a part of the novel. The hero, it will be remembered, was a gay gentleman of Moscow, who, in his youth, had been proud of his socialistic and Utopian ideas. Incidentally, he had got around to seducing a pretty peasant girl on his family estate. He had completely forgotten his idealistic and romantic youth when, one day, he sat on a jury which sent a girl to Siberia, and when he recognized that the prisoner was his one-time sweetheart, he was stricken by a great sense of guilt. Thereupon, he gave away his estate to his tenants, and went off to Siberia with the girl, as an atonement. About this story there is just the proper air of mystical regeneration and social service to make it seem entirely in the Tolstoyan manner.

Then, too, it offers an excellent rôle for the attractive and skilful Miss Sten. In the past, the films seemed partial to Mexican actresses in the part, and there is something to be said for the selection of a Russian girl for a Russian character, particularly when she happens to be an excellent actress.

There also is good work by Fredric March, who invariably is at his best in this

florid type of costume rôle. Rouben Mamoulian's direction is rich and atmospheric, and the picture is visually striking. There are times when the drama seems lacking in credibility and power, when its action does seem a trifle stagy. On the whole, tho, it is impressively managed, even if it is not overwhelming in its excitement.

The St. Louis Kid (AAA)—James Cagney as a tough and humorous truckman embroiled in a Mid-Western milk war. Altho the picture carefully skirts the matter of the economic battle between farmers and middlemen, and some of its plot manipulations are less than sturdy, it is, in the main, a lively and decidedly entertaining comedy. Incidentally, it shows a woman slapping Mr. Cagney, which is a definite novelty somewhat in the manner of the man biting the dog. Cagney is excellent in his part, and he is pleasantly supported by Allen Jenkins, an engaging comedian, and by Patricia Ellis, a pleasant ingénue.

* * * *

Six-Day Bike Rider (AA*)—For those who admire Joe E. Brown, this crazy story of a bumptious rustic who entered the six-day bicycle-race should prove satisfactory slap-stick farce. Those who have doubts about the great art of Mr. Brown, however, probably will be no more pained by it than they would be by any of the popular comedian's pictures. It is only recommended to Brown addicts.

* * * *

Outcast Lady—Constance Bennett proves of no great help to the latest screen version of Michael Arlen's "The Green Hat." None of the romantic sparkle which went into the stage version of the novel, as played by Katharine Cornell, or the cinema edition—called "A Woman of Affairs"—which starred Greta Garbo, has gone into the new film, with the result that it seems cheap and tawdry nonsense—as, of course, many people insisted that "The Green Hat" always has been. Herbert Marshall, Elizabeth Allan, Henry Stephenson, and Hugh Williams have supporting rôles.

ARGUS.

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Football Has Bowed to the Spectators' Demand for an Open Game With a Spectacular Air-Attack; But the Harried Defenders Have Been Sorely Neglected by the Tacticians

By HERBERT REED

AMERICAN college football marches up to its climactic games in an unprecedented season with the attack, on the ground and in the air, definitely in the ascendent. There has been scoring, and plenty of it, by every known method, and a sweeping freedom of assault that marks the season as a mile-stone in the game.

Will the defense catch up in these closing and climax games when the teams have reached their highest polish? This observer thinks not. There are many reasons for this. Among them is the fact that for every twenty good attacking coaches in the land there is not more than one real master of defense. And the attacking coaches now have in their hands a hitherto little-used weapon of attack—the formidable lateral pass.

One Historical Lateral

Away back in 1893, the great year of the "turtleback," that swirling power-play of the old game, Princeton astonished the football world in the annual game with Yale at old Manhattan Field, with a lateral pass, unexpected and daring. The teams lined up, with Phil King, the famous Tiger quarter-back, in his accustomed place behind center. "Doggie" Trenchard, end, walked over behind center as if to consult with King, suddenly stooped, took the ball from Balliet, turned and shot a lateral pass of twenty yards to Frank Morse, who had "drifted" well out to the flank; and he was away for a dazzling run that led to the decisive score. What the Tigers of that day did as a great chance-taker, the Tigers of the present put over in the Harvard Stadium against the Crimson with a lateral pass that was no longer even a novelty, but a built-in part of the modern attack that caused hardly a ripple of comment.

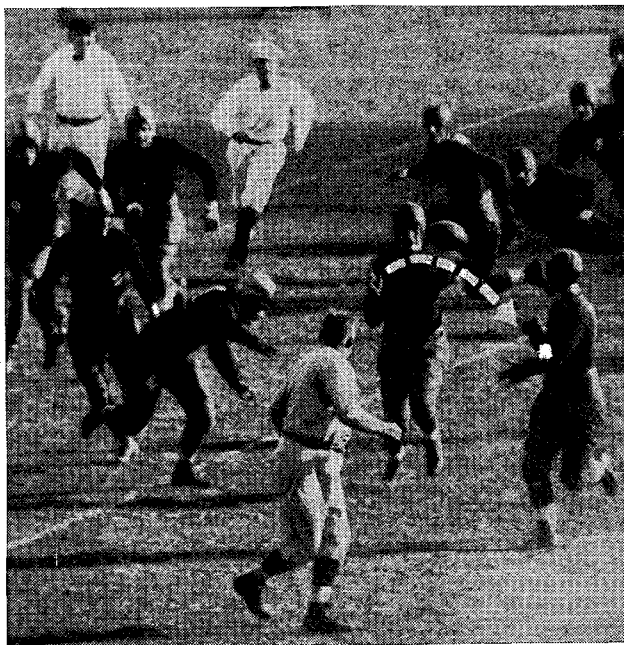
One might go through the whole season to-date, pointing out where the execution of the pass was the decisive factor, or where its threat, its newly acknowledged indeterminate quality, opened the way for long runs from sweeping the flanks, or cutting back off the tackles. Thus, in a single season, the pressure on the flanks, the pressure not of power, but of deception, has been so tremendously increased that it has posed for the defense a problem still awaiting solution as this is written.

It is interesting to note that Minnesota, reeking with power, able to put on the greatest contact pressure of any team in the

country, turned to the lateral pass to score the winning points against Pittsburgh, another powerful eleven. It is well not to forget, by the way, that Bernie Bierman, the Gopher coach, was a pupil of Dr. Harry Williams, whom the Middle West still looks upon as the greatest offensive coach of all time. "He was so good," Staggs once told me, "that he couldn't stop his own stuff." That seems to be something of the situation to-day. The men teaching the new attack can not "stop their own stuff."

There are two significant events that had their part in stamping the season with the label of stunning progress in the passing-game. First was the appearance in this country of the Cambridge Rugby team, under the auspices of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood. Their deft passing-attack proved that the lateral pass could be developed in our own game. Twice before the attempt had been made. The first time was years ago when James Gordon Bennett brought two Canadian Rugby teams to Van Cortlandt Park in New York City. Their exhibition resulted in polite jeers. Then came the Australian All-Blacks. Their show "went over," as a show. That was all.

However, Walter Camp took the matter up with the Yale coaches, and, under Frank Hinkley, the Blue went in for the lateral game. With it they beat a powerful Notre Dame eleven (Rockne then an assistant coach) 28 to 0. But, at its best, it was "kindergarten" stuff, and the astute Percy Haughton and the defensively minded "Reggie" Brown, of Harvard, ruined it.



© International

The lateral pass is revived to baffle the defense—still under the watchful eye of the officials, who seem more lenient about blowing the whistle on the lateral this year

It remained, however, for the Cantabs to really impress the American public. And the most stubborn coach in the land, will, in the end, bow to the American public, which pays the freight, to the extent, these recent Saturdays, of half a million attendance in the stadia of the country's leading teams

Now, for the second significant happening. The date of it should be ringed on every football calendar, for it reeks with significance. The date was October 20, and it marked the appearance of the Navy team against Columbia at Baker Field, New York. The Navy came along preceded by no particular ballyhoo, but with a new coach who had been doing some modern football teaching on the Pacific Coast—Lieut. Tom Hamilton, a great Annapolis quarter-back of around a decade ago.

A New Navy Attack

In fairness to Lou Little, Columbia's coach, it should be said that, while he had a good team, it was not up to the personnel of his Rose Bowl victors. However, only a very few were prepared for the avalanche that followed. Columbia's "submarine" line play had been much publicized, and deservedly. But the Navy people came on the field stepping high, forgot all about the Columbia line most of the time, and launched a free-running, forward and lateral passing-attack the like of which had never before been seen in New York, or in the United States.

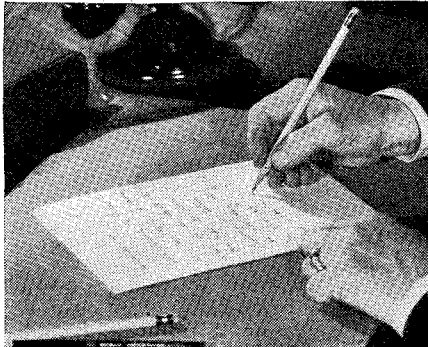
There were in the execution certain little niceties that deserve mention. The main reliance was a "down-hill" middle-alley pass that carried no danger of interception, and, whether completed or not, "packed up" the Columbia secondary defense so that the sweeps and the laterals would go sweetly and precisely.

Another bulwark of the Navy passing-attack lay in the fact that when Fred Borries took the ball he knew no more than the Columbia players themselves whether he would run or pass. The decision was made for him by the action of the Columbia defense.

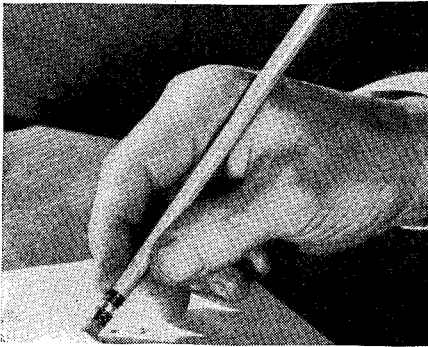
The solution of this pressing problem of the defense against offensive tactics as Navy's must be found in the remaining games. A few millions for the defense of the nation's goal-line certainly must be included in the next football budget. Otherwise, the air-attack, a tribute to the gallery, will produce a lopsided game.



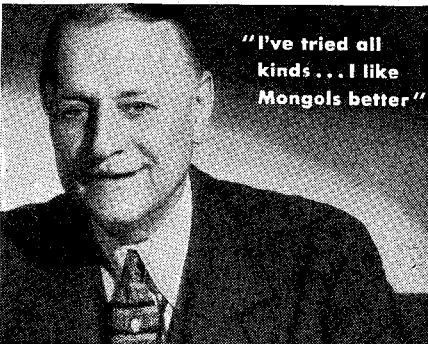
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Week-End Winners

While the sons of Old Siwash at little Knox College were being beaten by Coe last Saturday, to set a new record of twenty-five consecutive games lost, Andy Kerr's Colgate team set the week-end mode by tossing a barrage of laterals and forwards, which included linemen as receivers, and gained a total of 141 yards, to smother Tulane, 20-6.

Columbia scored four of her six touch-downs on passes against Brown, to run up a total of 240 yards gained through the air. Elsewhere in the East, Fordham gained 111 yards in the air to defeat West Virginia, 27-20. In upsetting Michigan State, 10-0, Syracuse gained ninety-six yards in the air. Army crushed Harvard, 27-6, and Yale lost to Georgia, 7-14. But Princeton upheld the traditions of the Big Three by routing Lehigh, 54-0. "Pop" Warner's Temple team beat Carnegie Tech, 34-6. Senator Long's Louisiana State beat George Washington, 6-0.

In the South, Alabama stayed well in the lead by romping over Clemson, 40-0. Huston starred by snaring two touch-down passes. The passing combination of Wallace to McCauley enabled Rice to keep the lead in the Southwest by beating Arkansas, 7-0. Southern Methodist gained 196 yards through the air to beat Texas A. and M., 28-0.

In the Middle West, the passing attack of Illinois forced Northwestern to use a six-man defense. Still, Illinois scored one touch-down on a pass in winning, 14-3. In beating Indiana, 30-0, Minnesota varied a running attack by scoring one touch-down on a pass, another on a lateral. In the 10-6 victory for Navy over Notre Dame, all the scoring was done in the air. And in beating Chicago, 33-0, Ohio State scored four of the five touch-downs on passes. Mike Nicksick scored all four touch-downs in the 25-6 victory for Pittsburgh over Nebraska. Purdue stuck in the Big Ten race by beating Iowa, 13-6.

On the West Coast, Stanford clinched the title by topping Washington, 24-0. Grayson starred, scoring two touch-downs on intercepted passes. California kept Southern California in the cellar with a 7-2 defeat.

Sports Calendar

Football

November 24

Columbia vs. Syracuse at New York City.

Dartmouth vs. Princeton at Princeton.

Harvard vs. Yale at New Haven.

Indiana vs. Purdue at Lafayette.

Rice vs. Texas Christian at Houston.

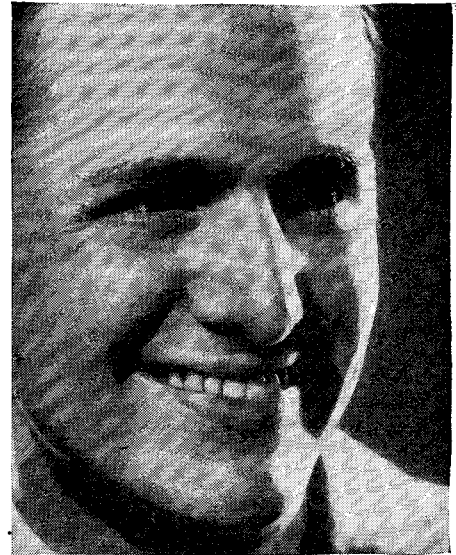
Stanford vs. California at Berkeley.

Notre Dame vs. Army at New York City.

Chicago vs. Illinois at Chicago.

Minnesota vs. Wisconsin at Madison.

Washington vs. Washington State at Seattle.



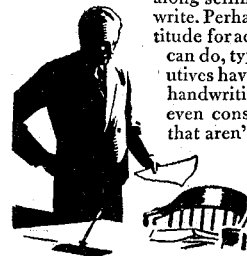
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AGENTS WANTED for Local Territory

Secret Service of the Gridiron

The Work of Football Scouts, Once Frowned Upon, Now Is an Honorable Trade, Practised in Most Stadia

By STANLEY B. FRANK

Football games are being decided these days, weeks in advance and, in some cases, thousands of miles removed from the actual scene of the contests. Games are won and lost through the eyes of extremely knowing and observant young men, who sit in the stands of every stadium in the country, scribbling notes in little black books and drawing cabalistic designs and charts.

These bright young men are the football scouts, espionage agents who rank on a par with wartime spies for the accuracy and significance of their findings. The football scout is, in effect, a spy in enemy territory, but there is nothing underhanded in his methods or approach. The entire business is conducted on a strictly honorable basis.

The scout cheerfully announces his presence at a designated game by walking into the office of the graduate manager and asking for tickets to the game. He invariably is given his choice of location, and usually chooses a seat behind the goalposts, where he can get a good, clear shot of the enemy's plays as they open up. Some scouts prefer to sit in the press-box, where they have more room to work, and can glean tips from glib newspaper men.

After the game, the scout may make part of his homeward trip with the team his own college is to play in the future, perhaps have dinner with the coach. If the scout is a bit hazy on a certain point, the rival coach may even supply the missing information—a very honorable profession.

Most scouts are assistant or freshman coaches during the week, then board trains or planes to keep their espionage engagements in all corners of the country. Some of them see their own teams play only once a season, in the last game on the schedule.

Even the most obscure schools have at least one scout and the larger ones employ a corps of three or four men. West Point, which always does things with military precision, makes use of the Army's flying facilities to send men all over the country.

Typical is the case of Gar Davidson, now the Army's head coach, who used to commute regularly between Cambridge, New Haven, South Bend, Palo Alto, Annapolis, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and way-stations, in search of "dope" for Biff Jones.

Maintaining a thorough scouting system runs into important money, especially if a team plays an intersectional schedule. Fordham, for instance, recently had Earl Walsh in California watching St. Mary's and Ed Hunsinger in Texas giving Southern Methodist the once-over on the same Saturdays. Both scouts were back in New York on Monday with their reports for Jim Crowley, the head man. Fordham, incidentally, lost both games, which may or may not prove something.

Tricks of the Scouting Trade

Espionage work in football is a highly complicated, technical business. Scouts concentrate on a team's offense, trying to analyze strong scoring plays so that they can suggest the rigging-up of a possible defense to the head coach back home. A good man has a photographic eye, can chart the assignment of every player in an intricate maneuver down to the most minute detail. All that, of course, involves the taking of a tremendous number of notes and diagrams. Others, like Arthur Sampson, who turned out an undefeated team at Tufts several years ago, and, later, was the back-field coach for Lou Little at Columbia and Eddie Casey at Harvard, rarely put pencil to paper when out on an assignment. Yet Sampson, who never played football, can come back with a thorough report, which includes all essential data down to the color of the left half-back's eyes.

It is also the duty of the scout to note how a team "tips its mitt" through the unconscious habits of individual players. Does the star triple-threat back moisten his finger-tips before throwing a pass or does he hitch up his pants when he is going to run



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Sleight-of-hand in the St. Mary's back-field; it's the business of the spying scouts to chart the handling of that ball (indicated by the arrow)

An Advertisement

BRIDGE

Systems Battle?

Last week a successful bridge teacher looked out over his new class of some 30 so-called bridge players and began his introductory remarks. "And now, what system do you really prefer? I can give you, first—the big MASTER BLUE BOOK (300 pages); or the new little RED PLAY BOOK (600 pages). One is as comprehensive as the other. Both are equally good." A young man in the front row raised his hand, then began, "But how about the new CONCISE BLACK BOOK (30 pages)? Why wade through 300 or 600 pages, or both, when you can get it all in 30 pages?" "Oh," said the teacher, "so you want something new, simple, and concise, do you? Then we have no alternative. We'll simply HAVE to use the new CONCISE BLACK BOOK. There is no other."

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The Christmas issue of the Advertising Guide, ready for distribution early in December, lists many interesting, nationally known products appropriate as holiday gifts. It tells you about reputable articles for men, women and children, for the home and business. It contains useful information about foods, house furnishings, toilet accessories, winter vacations, motor cars, business equipment, etc. Write for a free copy of the

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The Literary Digest

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with the ball? Some linemen have the fatal fault of "pointing," giving away the direction of the play by shifting the position of their feet before charging. Then again, there are young backs—experienced ones, too—who look toward the spot where they are to hit the line. All these things the good scout sees. If he muffs the "tip-off" signs, he doesn't hold his job very long.

A team's defense does not command more than the casual interest of the scout, for the very good reason that defensive alignments vary radically from week to week as each successive game brings new plans of operation into action. If a back, however, shows a marked weakness on covering passes, you may be pretty sure that most of the enemy's forwards the next week will be thrown into his sector.

The Hollywood Touch

Football has become such an exact science that scouts now are enlisting the aid of the most revealing of all devices—the slow-motion film-camera. Ray Morrison, coach of the S.M.U. team which gave Fordham such an artistic trouncing, had complete movies taken of the three games the Rams played, which were exhaustively studied before the Texans moved into the Polo Grounds. The Hollywood touch is a comparatively recent innovation and one of the most reliable.

The movies are educational, and, in some cases, painful. Clarence Wright, Chicago sophomore tackle, recently was demoted from the first team by Coach Clark Shaughnessy because he looked so bad in the movies of the Indiana game, in which he was believed to have played well.

All sorts of interesting things always are happening to scouts. At least a dozen times a season dates are mixed and a scout turns up at an empty stadium. Capt. John McEwan, now coach of the Brooklyn professional team, ran into that embarrassing situation a few years ago when he was scouting Notre Dame for the Army. He called the late Knute Rockne on the long-distance telephone, and Rockne unhesitatingly gave McEwan all the information he wanted. Notre Dame then proceeded to whale the daylight out of Army, and ugly rumors were circulated that Rockne had given the trusting captain a car-load of "bum steers." Nothing was farther from the truth, of course. Any coach will willingly plot his strongest plays, but he will not tell when they are going to be sprung. That's the big trick: Recognizing a formation, and strengthening the vulnerable spot.

Many stories, some apocryphal, others authentic, are told of scouts' adventures. Herb Kopf, now an assistant coach at Columbia, once scouted two teams in the same day. He saw the first half of a Pitt game in the Panthers' Stadium, then rushed to Forbes Field to catch the second half of Carnegie Tech's performance. Did a good job, too; his own team won both games.

There is the distressing tale of a certain scout—who forever shall be nameless—dispatched half-way across the Continent, and returned with a swell report, but absolutely worthless. It seems he was color-blind, and scouted the wrong team.

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Remedial Action for the Railroads

With Earnings Falling Below Fixed Charges, the Nation's Vital Transportation Industry Has Urgent Need of Relief From Burdens Imposed by Both Capital and Labor

By ROBERT WINSMORE

THE situation of the railroads of the United States is increasingly critical. It must be remedied—must be speedily, radically, permanently corrected. The alternative is collapse, and, very probably, Federal acquisition of the industry that has been pioneer, promoter, and chief factor of the nation's industrial greatness.

Millions of Americans, with their savings and wealth variously invested in \$19,000,000,000 of railroad securities, are vitally concerned. Most of the hospitals and educational institutions of the country have financial interests in the railroads. Beyond that, the whole of American commerce and trade is vitally concerned. Even partial collapse of the country's greatest and most essential business enterprise—its transportation system—would be a national catastrophe. The inevitable repercussions are unthinkable.

This year, despite measurable business improvement, the Class I railroads—those whose individual annual incomes reach \$1,000,000, and whose combined earnings are 97 per cent. of all railroad revenues—will fail to earn their total interest and other fixed charges by \$50,000,000 and more. In 1935, if there is no enlargement of income from traffic, and no reduction of the increased operating costs now foreordained by Administration policies, the deficit, as presently indicated, will be \$250,000,000.

Already, nearly \$1,350,000,000 of the funded debt of the Class I roads is in default, and investors therein are suffering loss of \$65,000,000 annual interest. That is serious, but much worse is threatened. Because of continuing diminution of net earnings, and dwindling of free assets, there now is admitted danger of further defaults upon \$2,500,000,000 of obligations by a round dozen of the greater systems which, hitherto, have been able to meet their interest dues.

Those greater systems, operating one-half of all the Class I mileage in the country, and having an aggregate funded debt in excess of \$4,000,000,000, are thus facing the possibility of forced reorganizations. The possibility is so dismaying as to dispute its own reality. Such reorganizations, however effected, would impose upon American institutions and individuals a dislocating acceptance of losses, and scaling down of asset and collateral values which would be widely unbearable, widely disastrous, in the present circumstances of timid recovery from the extreme of depression.

Not merely for themselves, and for investors, but for the economic well-being and

security of the nation, the railroads must be saved from collapse, must be restored to reasonable earning potency.

★ ★ ★

The problem is this: With their needs immediate and pressing, the roads can not wait for industrial recovery to restore a satisfactory volume of traffic. They must find, or receive, means to derive greater profit than now from the present volume. Also, for permanent benefit, they must find, or receive, relief from such paralyzing funded debts, and fixed charges, as are determinably excessive in relation to current and prospective earning power. It is a complex problem, presenting many angles, involving many conflicting interests and prejudices.

Some addition to railroad gross revenues, but only a modicum, may come from advances in freight rates. These have been asked for, and are under consideration by the ICC. Shippers naturally are loud in protest, however, and there are many doubts that increases in transportation costs at this time will do much more than hamper trade revival, on the one hand, and divert traffic to competing trucks and waterway carriers, on the other.

Obviously greater certainty of net-income improvement lies in reduction of railroad operating-expenses, coordination of railroad services, and Federal regulation of competition. These are logical. They are outstanding among the major necessities which Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, is stressing and endeavoring, against a variety of bitter opposition, to put into operation.

The most powerful opposition to them comes from organized labor, and from the

railroads themselves. Labor is strenuously resisting the curtailment of employment which would result from the removal of wastes and duplications from railroad operation. Intrenched behind the Transportation Act, it is deaf to the plea that such sacrifice will insure greater opportunity and security in the future.

The railroads are fighting against economical unification of terminals; against pooling of freight-cars which Mr. Eastman thinks would save them \$100,000,000 a year; against imposition of pensions and dismissal compensation in connection with reduced employment; against recognition that the low-cost competition of motor-trucks, pipe-lines, waterways, and air transportation is legitimate, and should be coordinated with their own service in the interest of the public.

Such opposition arises from individual self-interest, and from devotion to the old order of fierce competition within the transportation industry. It is, therefore, understandable. Nevertheless, it is obstructive, and the plight of the railroads collectively is calling loudly for its modification or withdrawal.

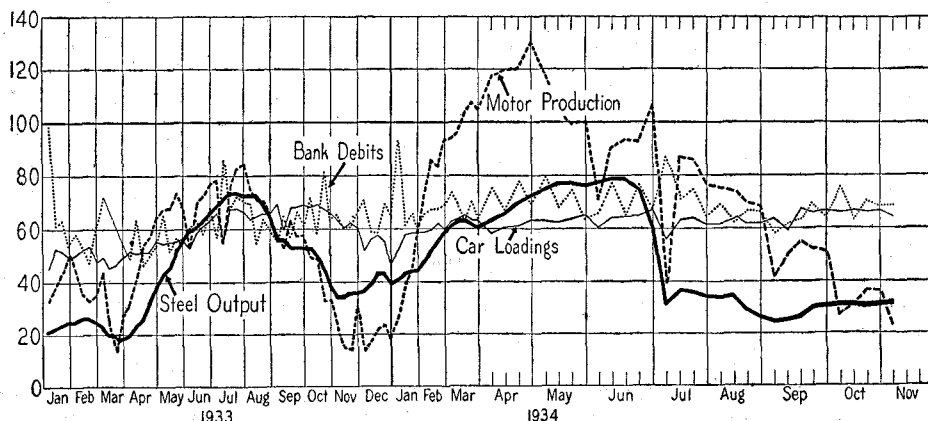
Additionally helpful to rail operating-costs would be, and ultimately will be, the use of lighter rolling-stock. Spectacular speed performances of expensive modern Diesel locomotives are serving well to make the traveling public railroad-minded again, but they are of less practical importance than the new light-weight freight-cars which are appearing. Weighing less, carrying more, and costing less to maintain, such equipment promises extensive savings in

(Continued on page 42)

**Danger
of
Further
Defaults**

**Plight
of
the
Roads**

**Speedier
Service;
Lighter
Cars**



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debts outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending November 3

The Man Who Wanted To Be His Own "Beneficiary"

SOMETIMES the story of an ordinary individual trying to get all he can out of life is more interesting than the exploits of genius.

About twenty years ago a young man secured a modest life insurance policy. An agency representative had suggested that any thinking person would arrange early in life for *some* insurance.

A few years later this man married and was transferred to another city. Here another life insurance man expressed surprise that he had not purchased more insurance upon marrying, whereupon he did so.

Some time afterwards when he had taken a better position with another firm and his first child was born, a life insurance representative suggested his taking a *third* policy.

And as this man's life unfolded, there appeared to be controlling reasons for him to increase his insurance until today he has policies aggregating \$40,000. His action in each case resulted from convincing representations made by life insurance salesmen.

Grateful for the fact that today he has a valuable life insurance estate, this policyholder, a very real person, recently decided to make the next move *himself*. To The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York (in which he has most of his policies), he put this question:—

"If I live and continue to pay all my premiums, now amounting to nearly \$1,000

a year, until I am 65, how much *life* income from the fund I have been accumulating can I expect to receive?"

The representative who called on him did some calculating. "Approximately one hundred and twenty dollars a month," he replied. His questioner was delighted. "That will make *me* the beneficiary!" he exclaimed.

"Yes," replied his friend, "but there is one point you may wish to consider. When you are 65 your wife will be 60. It can be arranged so that in the event of your death this income would be paid to *her* as long as she lives!"

"I would like that," was the reply of this policyholder, and the agreement was signed.

As the company representative left, his questioner made this observation: "I am very much indebted to you, but I am a little disappointed that the only life insurance plan I ever really originated *myself* should have been so quickly improved upon by you."

If *you* are discussing life insurance with a Mutual Life representative who demonstrates that *he* knows more about what it can do for you than you do, yourself, you will perhaps not hold it against him. After all, *you* may be the beneficiary!

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FIRST POLICY ISSUED



FEBRUARY 1, 1843



Editorial Comment From the Newspapers on the New Deal Landslide

(Continued from page 6)
instinct perceptible in all nations to turn to personal leadership in a time of distress, especially if that leadership promises action. This instinct is responsible for the swift rise of dictatorships in Europe, and has its counterpart in the United States in diminishing legislative prerogatives and in magnifying executive powers.

Kansas City Star (Ind.)—The President's prestige is so great that he should be able to control Congress and hold it in line for his own policies.

Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger (Ind.)—If he (President Roosevelt) fails now to bring back the prosperity so long promised, there can be no excuse for failure. If he fails, neither himself nor his party can escape the final day of reckoning.

Tulsa Tribune (Ind.-Dem.)—The balance of power that registered in at least one-third of the vote seemed to be a protest against property. There is resting in the minds of those that caused the landslide an expectation that the President and Congress will in some fashion equalize properties, lift some of us and lower the rest of us to a common level.

Baltimore Sun (Ind.-Dem.)—The reflective sections of the electorate for their part can hardly view the prospect of such a strangely assorted Congress, united mainly by devotion to the public till, as the ideal source of a campaign fund, without gratitude for the existence of the veto power and hope that Mr. Roosevelt will not hesitate to use it.

San Francisco Chronicle (Ind.-Rep.)—What is not known is how many of these Democrats are anti-Roosevelt and how many of these Republicans are pro-Roosevelt. This may prove more important than their party names.

Boston Evening Transcript (Ind.-Rep.)—The New Deal is still riding high, wide and handsome. The nation either thinks that the President is making good his promise to take us out of the slump or is prepared to give him more time to carry out that particular assignment.

Portland Morning Oregonian (Ind.-Rep.)—Instead of the bewildered and planless Congress whose legislation the President easily directed, the new Congress will be controlled by a majority bumptious with victory and generously sprinkled with men who think they have a thorough remedy for the troubles the New Deal has mitigated but has not overcome.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Ind.-Dem.)—Considered in ample prospective, the elections constitute the most decisive rebuff the G.O.P. has suffered in two generations, exceeding any poll in a Presidential year. This fact points to the possibility of some far-reaching realignment of national parties, with a conceivable drift of conservative



Wide World

Senator Robert F. Wagner (left) and former Gov. Alfred E. Smith congratulating Gov. Herbert H. Lehman upon his reelection

Democrats into the G.O.P. camp, and a parallel trek of "Progressive" Republicans into the Democratic camp.

Bangor Daily News (Ind.)—Now we shall see some super-New Dealing, and very likely it will astonish the natives. But it is what the voters ordered so there is nothing to do but make the best of it.

Indianapolis News (Ind.)—Few Republican candidates went so far as to oppose the President, but some critics of features of the New Deal won support, indicating that the Administration policies are by no means accepted without question.

Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.)—When the situation is looked at in its broader aspect it appears, as it has appeared from the beginning, that the Administration in Washington can count on popular support so long as it is making very large expenditures and has not yet been compelled to start paying the bills.

Remedial Action for the Railroads of the Nation

(Continued from page 40)

comparison with that in general use at present.

But replacement of equipment on any large scale must wait until the railroads regain earning-power and credit. Most necessary now for their self-preservation, and for the public need, is coincident reduction of operating-expenses, and improvement of service by means that are at hand. And it becomes more apparent daily that this calls for coordination which can come only from voluntary or forced mutual concessions, and sacrifices by the railroads themselves, by labor, and by the security owners. That is the view of Mr. Eastman, and, presumably, of the Administration.

The problem presented by railroad securities is the most serious, most dangerous feature of the situation. Their integrity is a matter of incalculable national importance, made so by their immense volume, broad distribution, wide usage as collateral, extensive placement in the investment portfolios of banks, insurance companies, trusts, and other fiduciaries. Wide-spread railroad insolvencies and reorganizations would threaten appalling financial disorder.

Yet, obviously, the present burdens of funded indebtedness, with their recurring imperative demands for interest payments,

Deseret (Salt Lake City) Evening News (Ind.)—The election has divided this country, like all Gaul, into three parts; the strongly partizan Democrats, who are delirious; the strongly partizan Republicans, who are glum; and the rest of us, who are puzzled. Is it not a warning to the victorious Democrats as well as to the defeated Republicans that the people are impatient for relief from the stupidity of poverty?

Dayton Daily News (Ind.-Dem.)—This election is a landslide superimposed upon a landslide. Not since the dissolution of the Whig Party eighty years ago has a major political party withered into such weakness as the Republican Party has now displayed.

Montana (Butte) Standard (Ind.)—The American plan of government, predicated upon a scheme of majorities and—just as important—organized and determined minorities, is endangered. It can not operate by unanimous consent.

Memphis Commercial Appeal (Dem.)—The people still want inspiring leadership, in a word, and Franklin D. Roosevelt offers it.

Hartford Courant (Rep.)—The Democrats who were elected in the landslide have all paid lip-service to the leadership of the President, but not all of them may be depended upon to follow it unswervingly.

have become at least temporarily unbearable to many railroads, and may become so to many more. Clearly, therefore, concessions are in order if insolvencies are to be avoided, as they must be avoided. A way must be found whereby, when necessary, holders of railroad securities will accept less than their due of interest for a time, and forego their rights to precipitate bankruptcies.

To effect that or some other form of safeguarding, Federal legislation will be necessary at the coming session of Congress. The Administration will have a comprehensive plan.

In the end, perhaps, the Government's credit will be offered in temporary exchange for the securities of hard-pressed roads to bring about such reorganizations as are inevitable or desirable without causing general disturbance of railroad obligations in the markets.

Meanwhile, it is safe to say Federal aid will be available to prevent disturbing insolvencies. To that extent, at least, both security-owners and business men may feel assured that no collapse of rail credit will be permitted while acceptable ways and means to avoid it are being sought. Nevertheless, the situation will remain seriously critical until the solution is found.

From Our Readers to Our Readers

Phonetic Spelling

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— Why all this foolish talk about changing English spelling to conform to phonetic sounds? When would-be lexicographers propose revision of the alphabet, it reminds one of the story of the British Member of Parliament, who, when it was proposed in the House of Commons to introduce capital punishment by electrocution, thundered: "Hanging was good enough for my grandfather, and it's good enough for me." Deadwood, South Dakota. WINTON RISNEY.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— English is the only language where children have to learn spelling, where one hears incessantly: "How do you spell it?" But our system of weights and measures is just as idiotic and reform of that is even more important if we want our share of world trade. No importer in a metric country will willingly spend time to convert pounds and inches into metric values just to find out that he will be short in weight and uneven in dimensions. Sayville, L. I., FREDERICK G. HEHR.

"If a Third of Six Were Three"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— I, being a college student and a senior, have read many an attack on the college curriculum by people who didn't know what they were talking about, and the article by George W. Lyon in your November 3 issue has proved to be the last straw.

Mr. Lyon gives a little problem which is so simple until it is ridiculous for a student of higher mathematics to deal with. If Mr. Lyon wants a little cortical activity let him try a few of our radio-physics formula problem-solving. He seems to think that such arithmetic as he mentioned made Burroughs and Gould. There are great minds in all ages but arithmetic never made one of them. What about the leaders of to-morrow? According to Mr. Lyon's reasoning we won't have any.

If Mr. Lyon would study a little of our "liberal" college subjects he would find that the old idea of transfer of learning has been discarded as absolutely fallacious. If a person learns to think deeply in mathematics it will not help him to think in any other field—including the managing of a great enterprise—except only in such cases as mathematics is needed in that field and then he will be thinking again in the field of mathematics.

In view of the above mentioned truth, the nature of mathematics has changed. No longer is it taught to make thinkers, for it will not do it. Consequently the problems today are of a more practical nature. Mr. Lyon says that we

are filled with superfluities and then gives such a ridiculous, superfluous type of problem of the old school, as, "If a third of six were three, what would a fourth of twenty be?" Also, in his "math I.Q." he starts off with a number of questions about Roman Numerals. I know them because I was early required to learn them; but all, except up to possibly 50, the knowledge is redundant. What good does knowing how to write 1934 in Roman Numerals do me?

But what is so astonishing, Mr. Lyon contends that we have a stock of cerebral superfluities and to prove it says, "He (the college student) can give you some of the very latest and most advanced ideas on government, economics, sociology, finance, and politics." Then he names many other studies of similar nature including science. If a knowledge of such things in this modern day is a superfluity, then I am a fit subject for a hospital for the mentally ill. Mr. Lyon couldn't have given a greater compliment to college training than to enumerate the things we are learning.

Altho I am well aware of the fact that there are many human ciphers on every college campus, it is not the fault of the curriculum. It is there for us to learn, and despite the prevalent belief to the contrary there are many who are learning with eagerness.

Ruston, Louisiana.

BURTON RISINGER.

Waste

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— The greatest waste of all is the millions of idle hands waiting to be gainfully occupied yet at the same time having resources fenced in and tools locked up.

There should really be enough for all if some did not get so much more than they can use. Sioux City, Iowa.

OLAV MOE.

Government Medicine

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—

The idea of government medicine as advanced by Dr. H. B. Wentz of Arkansas in the October 27 issue, may appeal to people who like to think of the Federal Government as the Great White Godfather who will miraculously keep on furnishing poor folks with the benefits they are unable to buy. As a matter of fact, nothing is ever "free." If the Government assumes control of medicine, that heir of misery, the taxpayer, will find himself paying his own and his indigent neighbor's medical costs, besides the salaries of a large organization necessary to supervise a national medical service.

Graft and waste are inseparable from government enterprises, therefore socialized medicine would eventually cost the average man and woman more than the present system of private practice. Besides this, they would be restricted in their choice of a physician and subjected to factory methods of treatment. Dr. Wentz mentions certain districts which are too poor to support a private practitioner. The State or Federal governments could pay doctors to serve the people in these districts, at an infinitesimal fraction of what it would cost to set up a nationwide organization. CATHERINE STODDARD.

Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan.

Lutherans

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— An article in the November 3 issue, headed "Lutherans Seeking Closer Unity," stated that "the largest two divisions of Lutheranism in North America are the American Lutheran Church, and the United Lutheran Church in America." This statement is false.

I refer you to the statistics quoted in "The Lutheran World Almanac" for 1933, which states that the American Lutheran Church numbers 510,153 baptized members and that the Lutheran Synodical Conference numbers 1,393,106 baptized members. H. A. DICK.

Waukegan, Ill.

One Result of Limiting Gifts

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:— Mr. Ira A. Huffman's suggestion to limit gifts to \$25,000 during a lifetime is very interesting. Why not make it \$1?

That would effectually prevent any American from getting the Nobel prize, kill individual research, and bring us to the Russian level of brotherly love.

Many a scientist devotes his life to research—and research costs money, and a man has to eat—without any prospects of reward, yet humanity profits. Why destroy his vision of financial reward, tho he may never get it?

The worst in life is to take away a man's ambition and initiative. Many a scientist is worse off than the large army of unemployed supported by Federal aid.

HANS SCHROEDER (M.D.).
New Orleans, Louisiana.



A recent survey indicates that about 90 per cent of all quartz-mercury arc lamps in use today are "Hanovia." Sunbathe in rich, beneficial ultraviolet with a Home Model Alpine Sun Lamp—these rays responsible for building sunshine Vitamin-D.

Adolescents should have ultraviolet to protect them during growth. Expectant mothers also may use the lamp to help maintain the necessary calcium level of the blood.

In case of sickness, consult your physician.

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The Spice of Life

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That Comes Later—"I see you're letting your little boy drive your car."

"Yes, he's still too young to be trusted as a pedestrian."—*Boston Evening Transcript*.

Sandy Again—"How much d'ye charge to press a pair of trousers?" Sandy asked the proprietor of the dry-cleaner's shop.

"A shilling is our charge," was the reply.

"All right," he said, after a while, "just press one leg for sixpence, and I'll have my photy taken side view instead of front."—*Answers (London)*.

Praise—"That new office manager speaks very highly of us, Ella. I heard him say we were perfect nonentities!"—*Life*.

Go Ahead—We hate to mention the gent who brought suit against his tailor for promise of breeches.—*Michigan Gargoyle*.

Hardly Only a Mere Pitance—A newly-married woman was showing off to a friend the treasures of her home, including a neat sports-car.

"I suppose your father got you that?" said the visitor.

"Not likely," was the indignant reply, "George wouldn't accept such a thing. All that father pays for is the rent and the housekeeping expenses."—*Tit-Bits (London)*.

Applause—"You're home early from the court, Mrs. Murphy."

"They shoved me out for clappin' when me 'usband got three muncce."—*Sydney Bulletin*.

The Shock—"I say, Jane, isn't it time baby said 'Daddy'?"

"No, John; I've decided not to tell him who you are until he gets stronger."—*Cornell Widow*.

There's a Nerve Test!—The candidate for a chauffeur's job was being examined by the car owner.

He got along all right until the questioner asked whether he had traveled much in other States.

The applicant had.

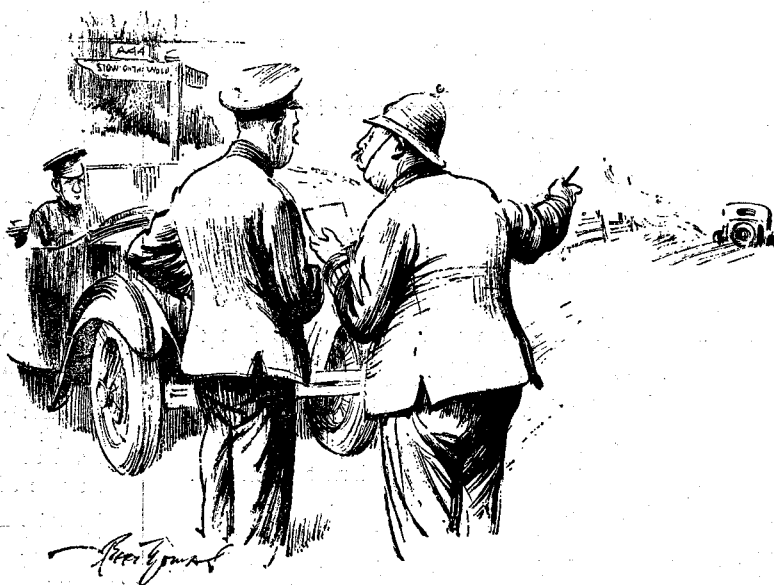
"All right, let's see you fold this road map."—*Portland Express*.

Gargantua at Home—HIRAM—"Yes, I've seen a few bad crop years in my time, too. One year our string beans were so poor that the crop didn't even pay for the string."

SILAS—"That's nothing, Hi. In 1914 our corn crop was so bad that my old dad, who had a very poor appetite, ate up fourteen acres of corn at a single meal."—*Chicago Tribune*.

Familiarity Breeds Fast—VISITOR—"Your son is making good progress with his violin. He is beginning to play quite nice tunes."

HOST—"Do you really think so? We were afraid that we'd merely got used to it."—*Border City Star*.



VILLAGE CONSTABLE: "An actress—that's what she was. I produce me book, she snatches it, writes 'er autograph an' buzzes off!"

—Bert Thomas in *The Humorist (London)*

Rise, Please—

A painter, who lived in Great Britain, Interrupted two girls with their knitain, He said, with a sigh, "That park bench—well I Just painted it, right where you're sitain."

—*Toronto Globe*.

Take Warning—"And you swore you'd always treat me like a queen!"

"Well, 'ang it, I ain't 'Enry the Eighth."—*The Bystander (London)*.

The New Poor—MRS. MURPHY—"I've just asked Mrs. Smith 'ow 'er ole man's gettin' on, an' orl 'er said woz—'E's out of order.' Does 'er mean 'e's bad?"

MRS. JONES—"No, 'e ain't bad. She's got that sayin' orf them broken slot mi-sheens. It's swank, an' means that 'e won't work."—*The Humorist (London)*.

What's the Password?—"Is your husband a member of any secret society?"

"He thinks so, but he talks in his sleep."—*Arkanaum Bulletin*.

He Should—SEA-GOING WIFE—"I got big-hearted this morning and gave a bum five dollars."

2d DITTO—"What did your husband say about it?"

S.W.—"Thanks."—*U.S.S. Arkansas Arklite*.

Why the Old One Is

Comfy—"What would your wife say if you bought a new car?"

"Look out for that traffic-light! Be careful now! Don't hit that truck! Why don't you watch where you're going? Will you never learn?" And a lot more like that."—*Boston Evening Transcript*.

Slips That Pass in the Night

Boarding-House Special—FOR SALE—35 pullets and 75-year-old hens.—*Advertisement in Belgrade (Mont.) paper*.

You Needn't Bother—Have you lost track of your creditors? Let us locate them.—*Advertisement in Indianapolis paper*.

Friends!—The bereaved family have received the felicitations of hundreds of life-long friends.—*Gowanda (N. Y.) paper*.

"Greatly Exaggerated."—Events in history: Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain), 13 others massacred by Indians.—*Corning (N. Y.) paper*.

Harp—FIFTY DEAD PERSONS HEAR MUSIC PROGRAM—*Head-line in Indianapolis paper*.

Sounds Like a Wild Guess—STORE WATCHMAN FINDS BARN OWL; PROBABLY ESCAPED SMITH PROFESSOR—*Head-line in Springfield (Mass.) paper*.

You Can Do It With Dollars, Too—He was able each month to put aside \$0,000 in Swiss francs.—*Seattle paper*.

Cynics' Corner—"Physician Heel Thyself" is an injunction that the church can not escape.—*Cincinnati paper*.

Any Encore?—Miss ———, instructor of vice, sang, "Christian, Dost Thou See Them?"—*Staunton (Va.) paper*.

A Word to the Wise—This process cleans clothes without a harmless effect to the fabrics.—*Advertisement in Decatur (Ala.) paper*.

Chronic—The seismographs at the University of California were in motion about two months on each shock.—*Portland (Ore.) paper*.

Blind Stagers—NEVADA MAN FINED FOR RIDING HORSE WHILE INTOXICATED—*Head-line in Houston (Tex.) paper*.